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COMMENT OF THE DAY

That Trade Deal

HONGKONG merchants will view with mixed feelings the trade agreement between an unofficial British delegation and Communist China, for while, at first glance it may appear eminently satisfactory that the Home country should have such substantial business placed in its way, it has to be remembered that the pact concluded with Peking is very largely at the expense of this Colony. In this deal, which our local commercial community could quite capably have handled, Hongkong has been deliberately by-passed. No stigma attaches to the Imperial Government because the British trade mission was completely unofficial. Nevertheless, in due course, and assuming the contract on either or both sides can be fulfilled, the Board of Trade must be brought into the picture, and Hongkong traders, whose operations these days are plagued with the necessity of obtaining official documents for exporting and importing, will be keenly interested in the facilities offered the British traders in the way of export licences for the various goods and commodities which they have contracted to supply Communist China. Much has yet to be explained about the actual terms of the agreement. If they should be anything like the conditions which Hongkong exporters are expected by the Chinese Communists to observe, then the visiting delegation may eventually discover they have bitten off more than they can chew. Chinese Communists' ideas of equitable trading agreements differ very widely from those traditionally accepted in the Western world, and the possibilities are that the British delegates, in order to complete a deal, have had to make concessions that would be utterly unacceptable in normal trading relations.

ALL this has yet to be revealed, but there is still another curious aspect about the mutual trade pact. It would appear that quite a few of the items on the list of goods which the British traders have agreed to supply come within the current embargo on strategic materials. In which case the pact remains visionary rather than actual. Nor, it is noticeable, has any report thus far been released laying down any specific time for the deal to become effective. One inference to be drawn is that the major features of the agreement cannot, and in fact are not intended, to be implemented until after an armistice has been signed in Korea, and the embargoes against Communist China removed. On paper, it can be admitted, the trade agreement is extremely impressive. But its fulfilment is open to considerable speculation, and even doubt. Hongkong cannot regard it with anything but a jaundiced eye. It is wholly inimical to the Colony's interests, not only because, if it materialises, it deprives Hongkong of business which is rightfully ours, but because it will probably encourage the Chinese Communists to attempt to apply even more stringent conditions to Hongkong merchants if they wish in future to do business with the mainland. These are factors which we can hardly expect Lord Boyd Orr and his enthusiastic colleagues to appreciate; nevertheless, to Hongkong they are as vital as they are disconcerting.

MORE DEMONSTRATIONS IN E. BERLIN

Demand For Release Of Workers

Berlin, July 7.

The North-West German Radio said today that further demonstrations had broken out in the Soviet sector of Berlin today.

The Radio reported that workers had demonstrated in the Stalinallee in Berlin-Koepenick, where the rioting took place on June 17, and in Berlin-Lichtenberg, demanding the release of their friends arrested during the previous riots.

The Radio claimed that the workers and people's police clashed in the Stalinallee, and that the East German police had been brought to a state of alert since this afternoon.

Reports from East Berlin indicated that the workers in the building industry there had threatened to demonstrate this morning in front of the Government building in the Leipzigerstrasse if those arrested in the June 17 riots were not released.

In West Berlin, eyewitnesses said they had seen groups of people's police moved off in lorries from Potsdamerplatz at the city's sector limits. It was not known here whether this was a simple change of duties, or that police reinforcements were being rushed to certain places in the Soviet zone.

The West Berlin police department declared that so far, they had no information on the reported incidents. — France-Press.

BONUS SYSTEM

Berlin, July 7. The East German Government today continued its policy of concessions to the workers. It announced a new bonus system for miners. Yesterday it cut fish prices by nearly one half.

A few refugees are still slipping through the cordon cutting off West Berlin. A 19-year-old apprentice from Jena, who feared arrest for his part in the revolt, swam across the River Saale, where it forms the East-West Berlin border. A 20-year-old man fled across the border with East German policemen firing after him. He escaped unhurt.

The three Western commandants today discussed with West Berlin's Lord Mayor, Herr Ernst Reuter, how to restore normal travel conditions in the divided city.

Berlin's underground and overhead railways have been running separately in East and West Berlin, without crossing the sector borders, since the June 17 revolt.

East German police have sealed off the entire border and are letting West Berliners into East Berlin only through eight crossing points, with special 24-hour passes. Trams and buses have not crossed the sector borders for over six months. — Reuter.

RUMANIAN CRISIS

Vienna, July 7. Travellers from Bucharest today said there is a "near famine" in Rumania following the failure of this year's fruit and vegetable crops owing to drought and frost.

Last year drought caused an acute shortage of wheat, maize and fodder which is now being felt.

The situation in the country-side was said to be far worse than in the towns. The peasants had been forced to give up the normal quota of crops which often meant all that their land produced last year.

As a result the price of maize flour, staple food of the peasants, had risen from four to five lei (2/3d to 3/4d sterling) a kilogram to the record price of 17 to 18 lei (11/4d to 12/-).

Rumours of a new currency reform had driven the supply of consumer goods underground and caused prices to rise.

There was no hearing of food as the peasants had nothing left to hand, travellers said.

The price of consumer goods had risen rapidly since the last currency reform 18 months ago. For example, the price of a pair of rough sandals which would cost 70 schillings (£1) in Vienna was now 200 lei (£6 13s 4d sterling).

The general picture in Rumania was much the same as in East Germany, Hungary, Czechoslovakia. There was too much emphasis on heavy industry and a chronic shortage of consumer goods had led to unrest and disorders. This was why, the travellers claimed, the Government had promised to increase supplies. — Reuter.

BEWILDERED

Vienna, July 7. Travellers arriving in Vienna from Budapest today said the population was bewildered by the recent Government shakeup in Hungary, including the speech by Mr Imre Nagy, the new Prime Minister, saying that the previous Government under Mr Matyas Rakosi had made big mistakes.

Though the people were pleased at the promise of a better life, on the whole the attitude was "wait and see". The travellers said there was little sign of a change in Hungarian foreign policy. The press had emphasised the need for increased watchfulness lest "Western provocateurs" seize on current difficulties to "weaken the independence of the country".

They believed the Government was banking on the excellent harvest which seemed likely to tide it over. — Reuter.

DID BRITISH JUSTICE ERR THREE YEARS AGO?

London, July 8.

Two men — a lawyer and a policeman — are expected to start hearings today to try to find out if British justice erred and a man was hanged three years ago for a murder he did not commit.

Appointed by the government after public disquiet, the tribunal will sit all the evidence given at the trial in 1950 of an alleged lorry driver, Timothy Evans, who was convicted of the murder of his 14-month-old daughter, Geraldine.

Doubts about Evans' guilt arose after John Christie confessed at his trial last month that he strangled Evans' wife, Christine, who is due to be executed on July 15, was a co-tenant of the Evans family at 10 Rillington Place, London's "house of death".

He gave evidence at the Evans trial and denied at that time all knowledge of the death of Mrs Evans and Geraldine.

Evans was charged with the murder of both his daughter and wife, but the second count was dropped when he was found guilty of the first. — Reuter.

Twins Make History



Mrs A. Goodwin of Sydney, Australia, with her babies Denis Alan Goodwin and David Bruce Goodwin, who were born at King George V Memorial Hospital, Australia, six months ago. They were born in different years — one on December 16, 1952, and the other on February 10, 1953 — but they are identical twins. The first born, Denis Alan, weighed 5 lb. 10½ ozs. at birth (he now weighs 13 lb. 11 ozs.). David Bruce weighed 5 lb. 11 ozs. at birth (11 lb. 9 ozs. now). The blue-eyed alert twins have excited medical interest throughout the world, and are a tribute to the skill of Australian doctors and nurses, who say they are among the healthiest and happiest babies they have seen. A British Medical Association spokesman said the interval between the birth of the twins was a world record. The only comparable case in medical literature occurred in Ireland in 1880, when a woman gave birth to twins 44 days apart, he said. — London Express.

De Gasperi To Form A New Govt. Under Protest

Rome, July 7.

President Luigi Einaudi tonight overrode a refusal by the outgoing Prime Minister, Signor Alcide de Gasperi, to form a new government, and formally asked him to try to set up his eighth successive cabinet since the war.

The President said he had acted "in view of the international and internal situation."

It was officially announced that Signor de Gasperi, Christian Democrat leader whose parliamentary majority was narrowed by last month's elections, had accepted the President's charge "with reserve."

The announcement came after a three-hour meeting between the President and the 72-year-old political leader.

It was announced that in the course of the talk Signor de Gasperi told the President that, after two days of intensive consultations with party leaders, he had come to the conclusion that he could not find a parliamentary majority for the government programme.

He urged the President to entrust the formation of the new cabinet to "a person less committed politically."

An official communiqué said: "After having reported to the President of the Republic on his conversations with party leaders, Signor de Gasperi concluded that, in his opinion, there do not exist the elements which would furnish a certain parliamentary majority for a government whose stability was obtained by consent to a programme of social progress and firm maintenance of the authority of the state."

"Therefore, Signor de Gasperi expressed the opinion that a person less committed politically would be more suited to form the new government and therefore asked the President of the Republic to make another designation."

The Head of the State, however, in view of the international and internal situation, decided to confer the charge on Signor de Gasperi, who accepted with reserve.

Observers expected Signor de Gasperi to try to form a temporary government to tide Italy over the period of confusion caused by the results of the general elections a month ago.

It was thought likely that Signor de Gasperi would aim to set up a cabinet drawn solely from his own Christian Democrats, which were 40 per cent of the votes in the elections but has only 252 seats out of 890 in the Chamber of Deputies.

Signor de Gasperi resigned with his coalition cabinet of 14 Christian Democrats and two Republicans a fortnight ago after the general elections on (Contd. on back page, col. 2)

S. Africa And The C'wealth

MALAN STATES THE POSITION

Capetown, July 7. Dr Daniel Malan, the Prime Minister, said today South Africa had no reason to leave the Commonwealth to achieve greater freedom — "the Commonwealth gives us the greatest freedom we could wish for."

But, he said, in the House of Assembly, the United Party wanted to make Commonwealth membership and maintenance of the Crown a permanent part of the Constitution. If it succeeded, "then there will be every reason for South Africa to leave the Commonwealth."

The Prime Minister — a known Republican — was presenting an amendment to a United Party motion which said South Africa's best interests would be served by maintaining Commonwealth membership with the present monarchic Constitution.

In his amendment Dr Malan asked the House to express its conviction that continued co-operation with other Commonwealth states — along the lines of the recent London Prime Ministers' conference — would remain possible and desirable in future, regardless of whether South Africa remained in the Commonwealth or whether it became a Republic or not.

Dr Malan said the United Party motion sought to deprive South Africa of its freedom of constitutional choice. His amendment asked the House to reject every attempt to curtail South Africa's right to self-determination.

HIS DUTY

Dr Malan said whatever might be thought about the future, the Crown at present was part of the constitution and it was his duty as Prime Minister to act in accordance with that fact.

He declared that the United Party motion under discussion in the House of Assembly sought to bind the House permanently to the Commonwealth and must be regarded as anti-Republicanism.

It sought to deprive South Africa of the freedom to decide its own future which Commonwealth countries enjoyed.

In the case of India the Commonwealth had decided that acceptance of the Crown was not essential to membership; India is a republic, recognising Queen Elizabeth merely as head of the Commonwealth.

"The Crown is now divided and the meaning of that is that Queenship, as far as South Africa is concerned, is exclusively under the control of South Africa itself," Dr Malan said.

Dr Malan said it had been asked whether it was desirable for South Africa to break away from the Commonwealth. "My answer to that question is in the light of what I have said here is that if the reason for such a step is to attain greater freedom — then I say 'No'. There are no grounds for it — the greatest freedom we could wish."

Dr Malan recalled a protest he had made on the grounds that a common outlook between Commonwealth members must be maintained. That protest had borne fruit in a British Government statement that the Commonwealth should be regarded rather like a club to which no member could be admitted without the agreement of all existing members.

WARNING

Unless something was done to end the situation where a Commonwealth member, say India, could attack another at the United Nations, the United Nations would contribute to the break-up of the Commonwealth, he said.

Calcutta's Trams Forced Off The Streets

Calcutta, July 7.

Flying stones and fire crackers forced trams off Calcutta's streets today, seventh day of a campaign against increased second class fares. About 60 people were arrested.

Among them was Mr Jyoti Basu, leader of the Communist opposition in the West Bengal Legislative Assembly, seized after he led a deputation to see the Calcutta agents of the British-owned Tramways Company.

The trams stopped running altogether in the afternoon, after sporadic service during eight hours. Five thousand students demonstrated in front of the Tram Company's office in the city, while the deputation led by Mr Basu was in conference with the company's agents. The agent is reported to have told the deputation that he could not alter the fares but would inform the head office in London and the West Bengal Government of the deputation's views. — Reuter.

Angry Rejoinder In House Of Lords To Nehru Statement

London, July 7.

Lord Winterton, a Conservative peer, told the House of Lords today he was astonished to read a statement by Mr Nehru, the Indian Prime Minister, that the "whole of Africa might be ablaze" if there was no solution to the African problem.

Lord Winterton was speaking in the second day's debate on a Bill giving authority to promulgate a Constitution for the proposed Federation of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland in Central Africa.

He said as Mr Nehru chose to make very controversial statements he could not complain if they were rebutted.

Lord Winterton went on: "Let me assure Mr Nehru that there is not likely to happen in Africa what happened in his country when freedom was imposed upon it. Over five million people were murdered or rendered homeless."

"Until the memory of that indelible stain on the great peninsula is removed by time, Mr Nehru should refrain from giving gratuitous advice to the British Government as to how to avoid trouble in Africa."

FEAR & SUSPICION

Winding up the debate on the second reading for the Opposition Lord Silkin said there was no dispute about the advantages of federation itself and very little about the details of the scheme in which there has been no general desire to make fundamental alterations.

The view had emerged that the African opposed the scheme, not particularly on its merits but through fear and suspicion.

Such fears, he said, were not confined to relations between Africans and Europeans. They existed between Europeans themselves and between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Suspicion and fear were behind a good many of the world's present difficulties. He thought the Government had been unwise in not doing more to dispel the African's fears.

"We should certainly have done more to listen attentively to their case," he said.

Lord Silkin said the most important way to remove the colour bar was to recognise that

the other fellow was a human being just like oneself. That had not always been the case in British treatment of African people. "In the long run we must recognise that the Africans are as good as we are," he added.

He hoped a further effort would be made to meet African leaders and secure their goodwill. — Reuter.

Courtroom Drama

Tunis, July 7.

A 23-year-old Maltese M. Fallace made as if to lase his 17-year-old wife in a divorce Court here today but shot her four times in the head.

As she lay dead on the courtroom floor he turned the gun on himself. But the judge leaped down and disarmed him.

The couple were in Court for the conciliation attempt required by French law before a divorce can be granted.

But the girl refused to return and insisted on divorce because she said her husband was brutal. — Reuter.

SIX KILLED IN PLANE CRASH

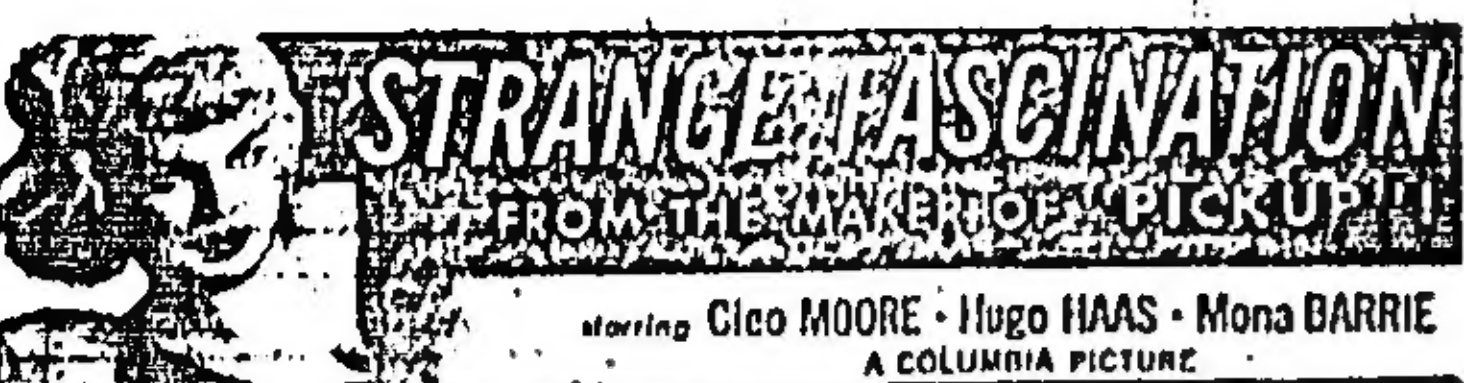
Easton, Maryland, July 7. Six members of a Constellation aircraft were killed in a crash near here.

The aircraft had taken off from a Maryland Navy base on a training flight. — France-Press.

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Stephens

SHOWING
TO-DAY



AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

WITH SPECIAL ATTRACTION
"MUSIC TO REMEMBER"
At King's — At Majestic
Tchaikovsky's — "SWAN LAKE BALLET"
Tchaikovsky's — "BORODIN'S PRINCE GOR"
THE POLOVETSIAN DANCES
And Latest Paramount News at KING'S
"The Men Who Climbed Mt. Everest"
"Scotland's Own Coronation", etc., etc.

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW

AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.
OSCAR WINNER: BEST DOCUMENTARY FILM
TRUE! THRILLING! TERRIFIC!

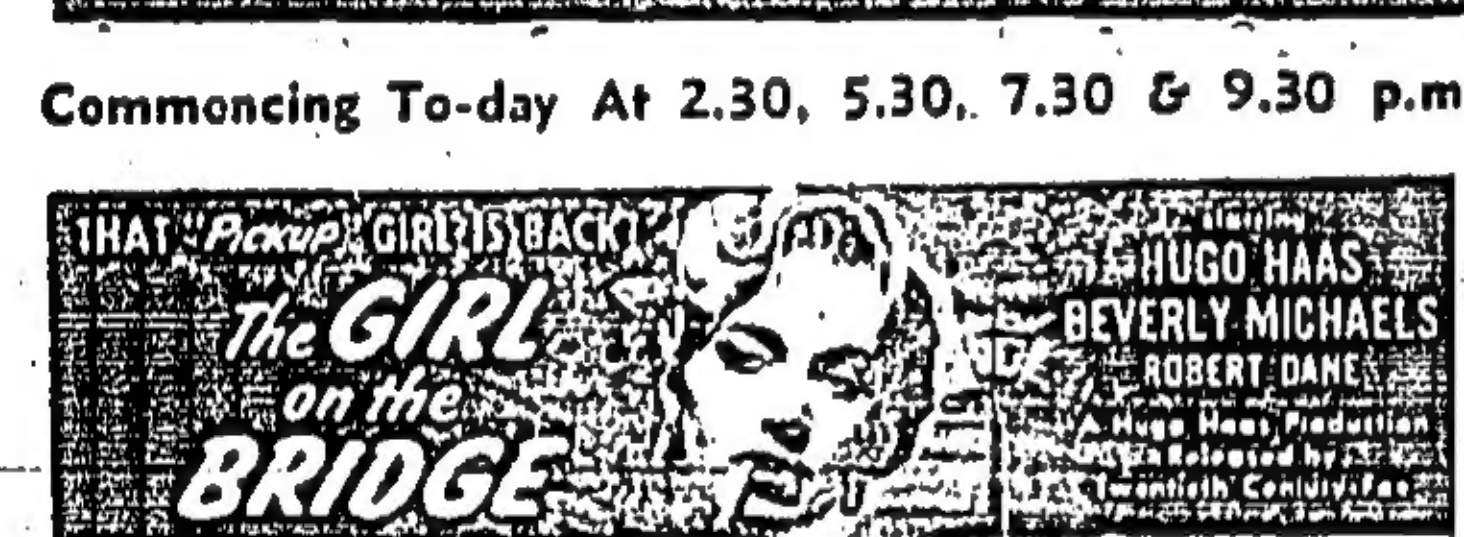


FINAL TO-DAY
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

A CHINESE PICTURE
DAY DREAM
DIALOGUE IN MANDARIN
NEXT CHANGE



COMMENCING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.



NEXT CHANGE

DAMON RUNYON'S
BLOODHOUNDS OF BROADWAY

ORIENTAL
AIR CONDITIONED

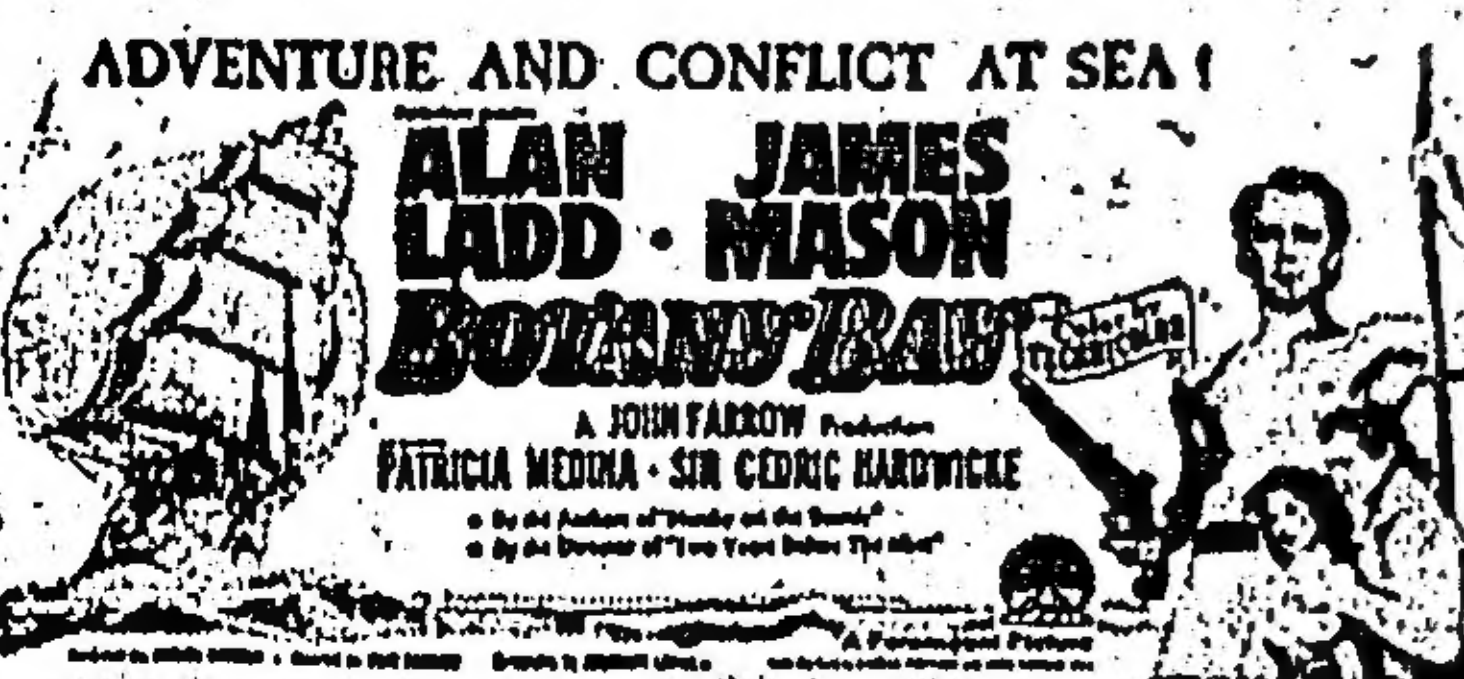
TO-DAY
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.



KING'S PRINCESS EMPIRE

COMING

This is the Story of the Birth of a Nation
—Australia—Perhaps the Most Unusual
Beginning Any Nation Ever Had.



**Naguib Meets
Premiers**



President Naguib of Egypt (centre) meets Mr. Nehru (left), the Indian Prime Minister, and Mr. Mohammed Ali (right), the Pakistani Premier, when they visited Cairo on their way home from the Commonwealth Prime Ministers conference in London. — Express Photo.

**Attempt On
"K-2"**

Skardu, Kashmir, July 7.
The American expedition attempting K-2 (Mount Godwin-Austen) in the western Himalayas, the highest, unclimbed mountain in the world, reached its base camp at 10,700 feet on June 19, it was learned today.
A message which arrived by runner today said the party had taken 14 days to reach the camp, on Baltore Glacier.
The message said the expedition had reached the camp on schedule. They hoped to reach the 28,250-foot summit—the highest in the world after Mount Everest—after 50 days of climbing.
They planned to set up at least six more camps on the way. — Reuter.

**Atomic
Weapons
Revelation**

Washington, July 7.
The atomic cannon is only the first of a whole family of atomic weapons for use on the battlefield, it is revealed by Army Chief of Staff General J. Lawton Collins.

And he is delighted with the cannon. In its recent test firing over seven miles (its range is 20 miles) it landed its atomic shell right on the target, and caused "terrible destruction."

Some questions have been raised about the gun's mobility, but Collins declares it can cross any bridge, a medium tank can cross, it has been fired from a ploughed field, and it can be taken on and off a landing craft equally as well as a three-ton truck.

A new shell is being developed for the cannon that will increase its range to 30 miles. Collins' disclosures were made in evidence before a House military appropriations sub-committee which has just been released after careful vetting.

But security experts are raising their eyebrows at some of the information about new weapons that has slipped through the toothcomb.
For example, the army will spend \$8,000,000 dollars on guided ground to ground missiles and atomic warheads in the year beginning July 1.

A whole new artillery family has been developed, including new 105 and 155 mm howitzers with greater range and accuracy; there is a new tank killer with the nippiness and speed of a small car that mounts six 105 mm. recoilless guns (baroques); a new air force machine gun spits 5,000 rounds a minute (four times the present rate) and makes air duels deadly at jet speed; and lastly, the army has gone back to steam—for a new outboard motor for night river crossing that has not got the tell-tale "putt" of a petrol engine.—London Express Service.

**Garden Party Given
In London**

London, July 7.
The Royal Institute of International Affairs gave a coronation garden party this evening. The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, uncle and aunt of the Queen, were the guests of honour. — Reuter.

Return To Private Ownership Of Nationalised Steel Companies

**FIRST STAGE TAKES
PLACE NEXT WEEK**

London, July 7.

On July 13 the 80 British steel companies which have belonged to the British Government since November 21, 1949, will pass into the hands of the Holding and Realisation Agency which has instructions to sell them back to private investors at the best possible price.

The Government has paid for them the sum of £246,000,000 (of which £180,000,000 was paid to the owners of the ordinary shares), and the Agency must try to get back, if it can, that original investment of £246,000,000.

Those original owners received Government stock—3½ per cent British Iron and Steel Stock—at the rate of £100 of stock for each £100 of the purchase price. That stock is now selling on the Stock Exchange at around £91, making the total market value of the issue about £224,000,000.

However, that figure tells us nothing about the probable aggregate value of these steel companies, once they were in private hands. Some of the individual companies have been modernised and expanded and are worth much more than the Government paid for them, but others are quite possibly worth less.

Another factor causing earnest study is that the Labour Party has announced and reiterated on several occasions that it will re-nationalise the industry when it is returned to power and will do so without furnishing any profits to the buyers. This was rather frightening at first but seems less so now, partly because Labour's return to power is felt now to be comfortably remote.

LOT OF WORK
Some groups of buyers will have to raise money on the Stock Exchange for the purchase, and a lot of work has already been done on prospectuses. Conferences in the City have been going on for well over a year, and several groups have already started negotiations with the Agency.

Vickers, and Guest, Keen and Nettleton have already indicated their intention of buying back their raw-steel producing subsidiaries. Vickers can hand over to the Agency, in full and fair payment, the original block of Government steel, stock which they received but few companies have been able to tie up the money for four years in that fashion.

All monies paid over to the Agency by buyers of these 80 companies will be handed over to the Treasury which will use it to extinguish Government debts, thus reducing the volume of Government stocks outstanding.

The whole business may easily last over a year. In any case the sales are unlikely to start

until the holidays are over and the Agency and the Stock Market have the full attention of investors. — United Press.

**MOSCOW'S
LATEST
BOAST**

Paris, July 7.
Moscow Radio said today that the Soviet Union was the only country in which women had all rights and opportunities. In an article from Pravda broadcast by the Moscow Radio, it was declared that Soviet women were free to exercise all their abilities in the political, cultural and economic life of the country.

Some 800,000 Soviet women are specialists who have completed higher educational studies. However, Pravda deplored the fact that in certain Soviet republics and in certain areas of the Soviet Union, women did not take sufficient part in party activities, and were barred from the higher administrative posts in the party.

Particularly in certain Central Asian republics, Pravda said, some customs still existed which permitted the humiliation and inequality of women.

Pravda called on the local party committees to raise the standards of women's ideological and political conscience. — France-Press.

South Korea Could Try Fight Alone

(By ERNEST HOBRECHT)

Seoul, July 8.

The South Koreans could not successfully fight on alone but they certainly might try it. That sums up the information I received from numerous conversations with top American and Korean officials plus my personal observations and experience in this part of the world.

A split between the United Nations and South Korea would be quite a bit of sting out of each army's punch. Beyond a doubt, such a break would hurt President Syngman Rhee's forces the most.

American and non-Korean military personnel here are firmly convinced that South Korea could not successfully drive north alone. Most persons doubt that the gallant ROK troops could even hold the line against the overwhelming numbers of the Chinese and North Korean Communists.

But at the same time, almost nobody will rule out the possibility of the ROKs trying to go on alone if Mr. Rhee and the US assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Walter Robertson fail to agree on a compromise truce plan.

The Koreans say they will "go it alone" and many people on the UN side of the fence are afraid that the ROKs aren't bluffing.

Many Koreans agree that a "go it alone" policy would be suicidal, but they insist it is better to go down fighting than to hand the country over to the Communists. They say the present armistice terms would do just that.

DO VERY WELL
The ROK Army today consists of 10 divisions. Two of that number were activated only recently and still are in the process of formation.

There are four divisions—veteran divisions—which the Americans say are the best. They are the very good First, Second Ninth and Capitol Divisions.

In recent fighting, the South Korean Army has done very well. They have been hit hard on several occasions and have slammed right back into the Communists.

They look much better than the ragged, scared troops I saw speeding south during the opening days of the war. They are much better but they still lean heavily on the Americans.

For example, not all ROK units have their own artillery. When they need artillery support it is provided by the Americans. They have few tanks. If almost all of their supplies were cut off, some Americans say they might last three days to a week. Some Koreans say that Americans put too much emphasis on material things. They say they could fight on much longer "because of their spirit."

Certainly, the Koreans could get along on less supplies than the amount to which Americans

are accustomed. But as one American officer said even the best spirit in the world is not a substitute for an ample supply of ammunition.

South Korea has practically no air force. This part of the war is left almost entirely in the hands of the United Nations. Mr. Rhee's air power consists of a relatively small number of F-51 Mustangs. South Korea has very few transport planes—and none of the latest giant aircraft being used here by the United States.

The South Korean Navy, American officials said, is hardly more than a number of patrol craft.

The tough Korean marines number over a regiment, but they make up a small fighting force in comparison to the American marines here. The Korean marines could hold only a very small sector along the front in an all-Korean show.

I asked an American officer today if he thought the South Koreans could drive to the north by themselves.

PLANS MADE
"They would have a tough time," the battle veteran replied. "I doubt if they could punch through the line."

It was understood here that the UN commanders have plans for handling the situation in the event of a break with President Rhee.

Naturally, these plans are too secret. However, the Eighth Army Commander, Lt. Gen. Maxwell Taylor says he thinks he could work out a deal with the ROKs that would permit UN troops to pull out of the line and Koreans take their place.

However, Gen. Taylor emphasizes that he does not think this will ever come about.

**Vivien Leigh
Recovering**

London, July 7.
Actress Vivien Leigh, convalescing from a nervous breakdown in her Buckinghamshire home, is expected to be well enough by August 31 to begin rehearsals of a new play with her husband, Sir Laurence Olivier.

"The Sleeping Prince," by Terence Rattigan, is due to open about the beginning of September. Rehearsals have been postponed several months to allow Miss Leigh time to recuperate.

Miss Leigh's collapse came after returning to California from a 72-hour flight from Ceylon where "Elephant Walk," in which she was playing the star role, was being filmed.

She was reported suffering from "emotional exhaustion." — Reuter.

**CAPITOL
LIBERTY**

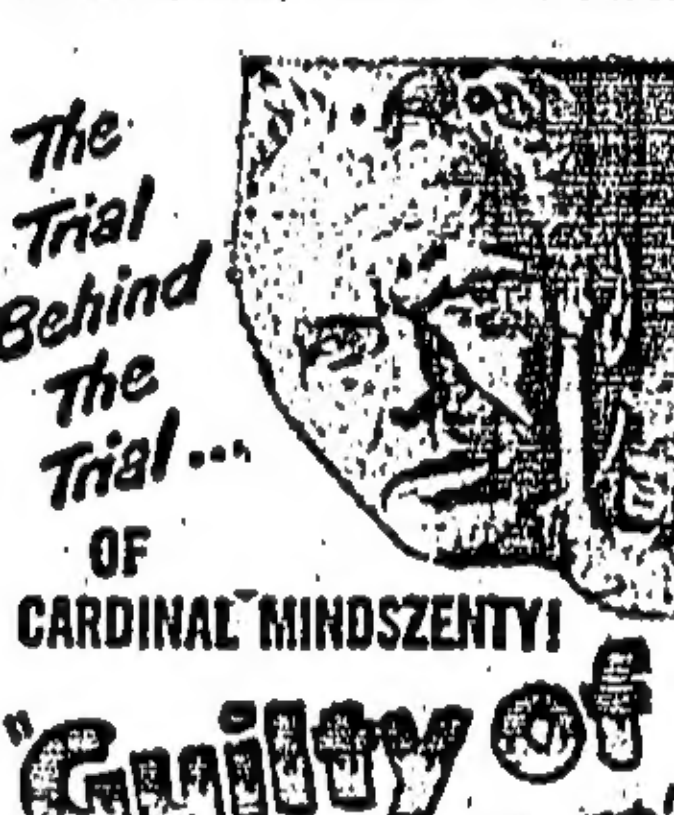
FINAL TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.



COMMENCING TO-MORROW
ELIZABETH TAYLOR
in
"The Girl Who Had Everything"

EMPIRE

TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.



OF
CARDINAL MINDSZENTY
'Guilty of Treason'

Added latest Paramount News

QUEEN'S ALHAMBRA

★ SHOWING TO-DAY ★



From Hongkong's Biggest Studio!
YUNG HWA presents
"SINGING UNDER THE MOON"
Starring
LAM DOI
A Chinese Picture

RIALTO

TO-DAY
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.



ALL THE GAIETY, COLOUR AND PAGEANTRY OF THE CORONATION... FROM THE ROYAL PROCLAMATION TO THE SERVICE IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY
A Queen is Crowned
Produced by CASTLETON KNIGHT
Narrative spoken by SIR LAURENCE OLIVIER
Musical Advisor SIR MALCOLM SARGENT

POP

PHOEBE!
I THOUGHT
I TOLD
THAT
FOLLOW
GEORGE
TO GO
HOME
AU
HOUR AGO!

SO HE
SAYS
POP!

THIS IS HOLLYWOOD

Taking her queue

Take care of your eyes, for 85% of all knowledge is acquired through them.

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Churchill Gives Lord Salisbury "Final Briefs" For The Washington Talks

Nixon Trip Rumours

Washington, July 7. The State Department's spokesman, Mr. Lincoln White, asked to comment on reports of Vice-President Nixon's making a Far Eastern trip, said there was no consideration of Mr. Nixon replacing Mr. Walter Robertson, President Eisenhower's special envoy in Korea, in the current negotiations with President Rhee regarding a truce.

Mr. White added that he knew no details of the possible itinerary of Mr. Nixon's trip.

Earlier today, usually reliable sources said here that President Eisenhower was contemplating sending Vice-President Nixon on a trip to Asia as a goodwill ambassador.

The President, it was reported, apparently believed that Mr. Nixon could help iron out some difficulties in United States' relations with Asiatic countries.

Recently, Mr. Eisenhower told Senators he was willing to send any man in the Government for such talks with Dr. Rhee and it was immediately assumed he either had Mr. Dulles or Mr. Nixon in mind.

ON INSIDE

Mr. Nixon's trip originally was brought up for discussion at the White House before the difficulties arose over Dr. Rhee's refusal to go along with the proposed truce terms.

The State Department was reported to have indicated to the foreign countries involved that it would welcome the official invitations required by protocol for visits by Mr. Nixon.

As Vice-President, Mr. Nixon has sat in on all Cabinet meetings and sessions of the National Security Council.

He could be presumed to know almost as much as any man in the Government, including Mr. Eisenhower, about the Administration's present plans and objectives.—Reuter.

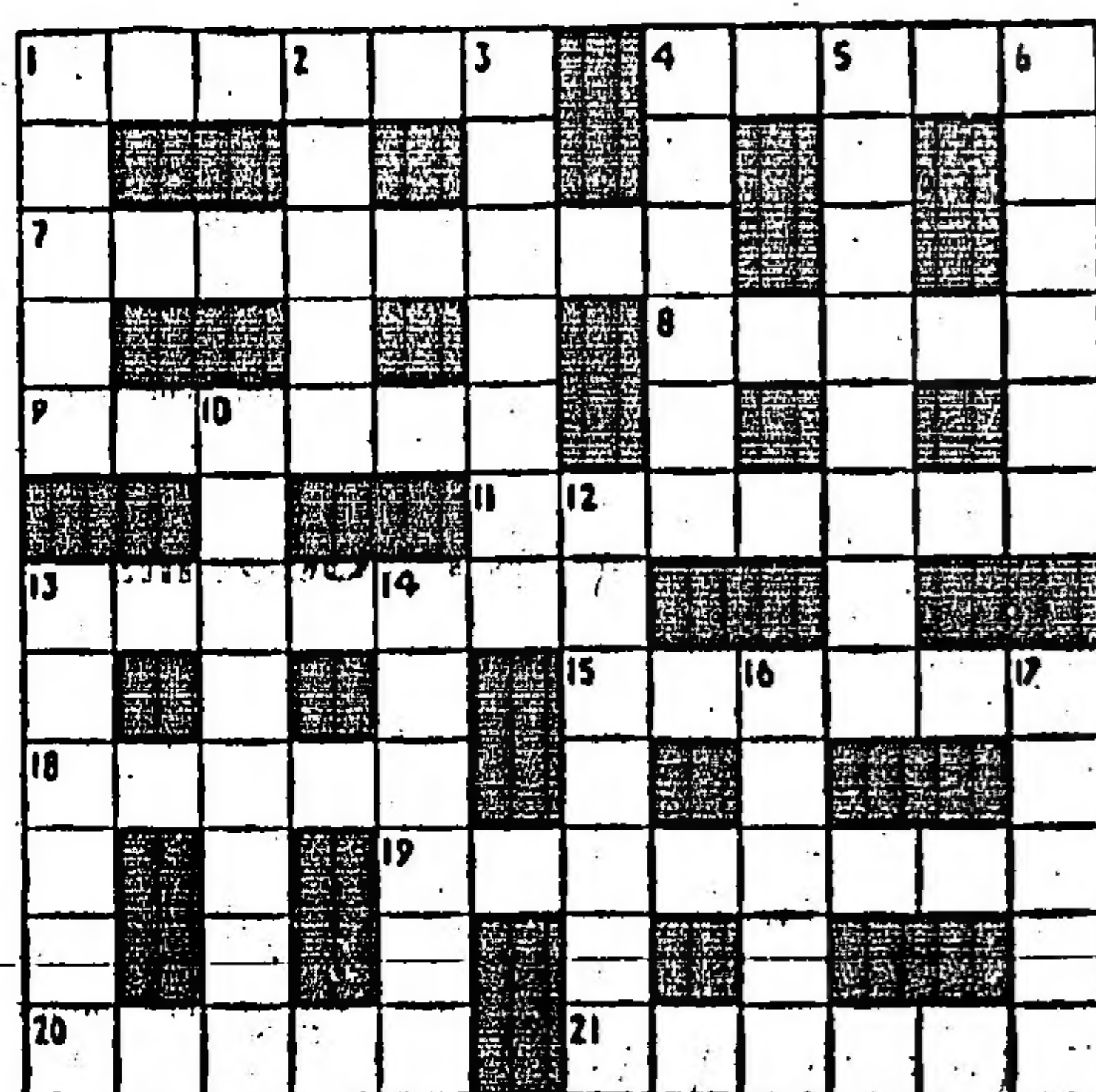
UK Investments In Japan

London, July 7. Mr. David Jones (Labour) asked in the House of Commons today what transfers from Britain had been authorised for investment in Japanese industry within the past year.

Mr. R. A. Butler, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replied: "Only one transfer is recorded as having been authorised for investment in Japan within the last 12 months."

"It is not, however, the practice to give details of individual transactions between firms or persons and the Exchange Control."—Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

- 1 Run off (6)
- 4 Throw out (5)
- 7 Closely acquainted (8)
- 8 Conceals (6)
- 9 Range (6)
- 11 Letters (7)
- 13 Matter difficult of solution (7)
- 15 Part of the foot (6)
- 16 Perch (5)
- 19 Tied on (8)
- 20 Anaesthetic (5)
- 21 Anger (6)

DOWN

- 1 Impelling force (5)
- 2 Similar (6)
- 3 Talk childishly (7)
- 4 Team (6)
- 5 Occurrence (8)
- 6 Puts reliance on (6)
- 10 Complete (6)
- 12 Copy (7)
- 13 Word of honour (6)
- 14 Mess (6)
- 17 Minor actor (6)
- 18 Chaplain (5)

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD.—Across: 1 Apod, 4 Legatee, 8 Item, 9 Arms, 10 Vardure, 11 Feet, 12 Sole, 14 Egotism, 17 Adult, 19 Delve, 22 Kestrel, 23 Nest, 24 Cost, 25 Baronet, 26 Idol, 30 Dear, 31 Stutter, 32 Earn, Down: 2 Period, 3 Dispel, 4 Levee, 5 Emerge, 6 Audit, 7 Earns, 12 Sack, 13 Lugs, 15 Idle, 16 Meet, 18 Secede, 20 Patire, 21 Valour, 22 Expect, 23 Fruit, 24 Later.

"Final Briefs" For The Washington Talks

London, July 7. Sir Winston Churchill, the Prime Minister, and Lord Salisbury, the acting Foreign Secretary, were tonight approving final briefs for the "Big Three" Western Foreign Ministers' conference in Washington this week.

Lord Salisbury, who flies to the United States tomorrow, is dining with the Prime Minister at Chartwell in Kent where Sir Winston Churchill is resting at his country home.

The Washington talks are expected here to concentrate on the Korean armistice problem, Russia's conciliatory moves since Stalin died and the recent anti-Communist revolts in Germany and Czechoslovakia.

FOREIGN AID BILL DISPUTE

Washington, July 7.

A joint Senate and House of Representatives conference, called to reconcile differences in their versions of the Foreign Aid Bill, met privately for two and a half hours today but reported no progress towards an agreement.

Another meeting was scheduled for this afternoon, but a conference spokesman said there was little chance of an agreement being reached today.

The Senate Aid Bill would authorize a ceiling of \$3,318 million for military and economic help to overseas allies. The House bill would authorize \$4,000 million.

However, it was understood that the major sources of disagreement in the conference concerned two amendments. One approved by the House would withhold about \$1,000 million of European military aid until the six-nation European Army Treaty was ratified.

The other, approved by the Senate, would authorize earmarking part of the military aid funds for buying surplus American farm products to be sent abroad.—Reuter.

Break Up Meeting

Nicosia, July 7.

Delegates of three Arab nations today walked out in protest against the presence of Jewish representatives at a conference of the International Air Transport Association Middle East Working Committee at Kyrenia.

The meeting broke up. Mr. Gamal Portby and Mr. Hamsy Stefan, representing Misrair, Egypt's national airline, started the walkout. They were followed by representatives of Iraq and the Lebanon.

The Egyptians said later that when they were invited to the conference they had been assured that there would be no Israeli delegate present.—Reuter.

Other major problems before the Ministers will be the lack of progress in implementing Allied policy for Europe, the anti-Communist campaigns in Indo-China and Malaya and the standstill in Western Middle East Defence plans resulting from the Anglo-Egyptian deadlock over the future of Britain's Suez Canal Base.

The conference is not expected to announce anything sensational.

The Ministers' first aim must be to agree on what they are to do if President Syngman Rhee, South Korea's President, finally

Envoy's Trip To U.S.

London, July 7.

Mr. Winthrop Aldrich, United States Ambassador in London, left tonight by air for Washington.

He said before he left that so far as he knew the question of transferring the "Big Three" Bermuda conference to London, in view of Sir Winston Churchill's health, had not been discussed in Washington.

Asked about reports that the Bermuda conference was cancelled at the United States' request, he replied: "I only know of the postponement. I am quite certain that it is not all off. I am sure I would have heard."

Mr. Aldrich expects to return to London on July 15.—Reuter.

decides to wreck the truce between the United Nations and the Communists.

There is no great optimism here about the outcome of President Eisenhower's attempt to induce the South Koreans to sign the armistice. Assuming that it would be impossible for the United Nations to pull out of Korea the Allies have some serious thinking to do about the political and military consequences of continuing the war.

RUSSIAN POLICY

On their Russian policy the Allies are expected to endorse their earlier view that Moscow's gestures are merely tactical moves in the long-term aim of world domination.

But the risings in Soviet-occupied Germany and Czechoslovakia, coupled with the serious difficulties which it is now admitted face the other Eastern satellites have introduced an entirely new factor into the situation.

The Ministers will doubtless study how to use these Communist reverses to the best political advantage. The most obvious field is Germany, where there is a widespread conviction that the Allies have failed to exploit the Russian setbacks to the full.

Lord Salisbury is not expected to press Sir Winston Churchill's case for an early meeting between the leaders of the Western world and the new Russian Prime Minister, Mr. Georgi Malenkov.

Only the British Prime Minister himself, with his world standing, could have any effect on a reluctant American administration, it is felt here.—Reuter.

FRENCH VIEWS

Paris, July 8.

The French Foreign Minister, Mr. Georges Bidault, will be arriving in Washington for the three Foreign Ministers' talks with a strong team of high level officials, including an official of the Ministry for Indo-China.

The French have been extremely prudent about expressing any definite views about Sir Winston Churchill's original proposal for a four-power meeting without preliminary conditions.

M. Bidault last April, during the meeting of the NATO Council, stressed the American theme of "deeds not words" from the Russians as being needed before talks could be usefully entered into.

Premier Joseph Laniel ten days ago was less rigid and said France was "ready to seize any serious possibility of improving the international climate and to open talks with a partner who had given concrete proofs of his goodwill."

There is growing pressure on the part of public opinion for talks with the Russians. And the French representative in Washington will doubtless take this into account. At the same time he will have to press in greater Allied participation in the cost of the Indo-China war.

GERMAN PROBLEM

For this reason alone, M. Bidault is likely to lean more towards Mr. Foster Dulles than towards Britain's Lord Salisbury, should these two disagree on how to approach the question of getting together with the Soviet Government.

M. Bidault will probably insist that no chance must be lost for getting the unification of Germany. In his April speech, M. Bidault said peace depended upon a general agreement on controlled disarmament, but he also said that the German problem was an essential element of any general European settlement. He said the re-establishment of German unity was "one of the principal objectives of French policy."

As leader of the Popular Republican (Catholic) Party, M. Bidault is officially committed to the European Army Treaty, but it would not be surprising if in his talks with Mr. Dulles and Lord Salisbury he let it be understood that the French Government was prepared to reconsider its position if German unity and a satisfactory settlement with Russia could thereby be brought about.

ONE OR OTHER

This was certainly understood by many deputies to be the attitude taken by Premier Laniel in his investiture speech, and consequently governing the present Government's foreign policy.

The Cabinet will discuss its attitude at its meeting today. There are divergent trends within the Government.

In any case, M. Bidault will emphasize the link between French defence preparations in Europe and the war in Indo-China.

French public opinion is increasingly accepting the view that in the long run France cannot do both, and that it is time to begin to prepare for a choice.—Reuter.

W. GERMANY AND CHINA MARKET

Cologne, July 7.

West German importers may now import goods which are liberalised within OEEC (Organisation of European Economic Co-operation) from China, Formosa and South Korea via Hongkong under a simplified procedure, V.W.D. said.

West German economic news agency, learned from the Trade Committee of West German industry today.

Applications for imports up to a value of 100,000 Marks would be decided by collective manufacturers or trade associations.

The new regulation does not apply to imports of silk weavings, chinaware, porcelain statues, castor oils and soybean oil.

The number of barter deals with China decreased considerably in the past few months, though the number of exports to China against payment in sterling had increased, V.W.D. said.

Industry and trade expect favourable development of China trade.—Reuter.

Anglo-Libyan Talks

London, July 7.

Spyykh Mahmoud Muntaser, the Libyan Prime Minister, had further talks today with the British Government for a treaty of friendship and alliance.

For the second consecutive day, he saw Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, Minister of State, Mr. Antony Mend, War Secretary, and Lord de Lisle and Dudley, Air Secretary.

The Libyan Prime Minister was accompanied by the head of his Foreign Office and a legal adviser.—Reuter.

Marshal Juin Received At Academy



The Pilot Steers New Jet Plane With His Elbows

Paris, July 7. France has startled the aviation world with a high performance jet fighter which the pilot steers with his elbows and which is an almost supersonic interceptor that lands without wheels.

French genius for design that placed the nation among the world's aviation leaders before the war blossomed again at the 20th annual air show at historic La Bourget airport as the nation served notice that it again was a factor to be reckoned highly in the future of aircraft design.

BHOODAN NEEDED IN JAPAN

Nagpur, July 7.

Yoshiki Hoshino, Japanese left wing Socialist leader and former member of the Japanese Diet, said here today that there is need for a Bhoodan movement in Japan, too.

The pressure of the population on the land is heavy in Japan, he said, and new methods of land distribution should be adopted.

(The Bhoodan movement, started by Acharya Vinobha Bhave, a Gandhian disciple, in 1931, follows the principle that rich land owners donate voluntarily and gratis part of their holdings to Bhoodan committees for distribution to the landless peasants.)

Hoshino felt that the Bhoodan movement was genuinely revolutionary and that it would bring about social changes so essential for India's progress.

He said that Japan appreciated India's neutrality because his country was against both the American and Soviet blocs.

Hoshino said that although anti-American feeling might be growing in Japan his country would never go Communist because of Japan's traditional antipathy toward China.

He said that Japan would not interfere with the internal affairs of China but would like to bring China back to the Asian fold away from Soviet influence.—United Press.

Release Of Mindszenty Hoped For

Budapest, July 7.

Many Catholics here believe Cardinal Mindszenty, Prime Minister of Hungary, sentenced to life imprisonment for treason, will be released before long.

This hope rests upon the recently reasoning that Yugoslav Archbishop Stejovic of Zagreb, that the Catholics of Hungary must be tossed some concession soon if they are to endure the severe living conditions, and that it would make a good impression upon world opinion during the current Soviet peace offensive.

The 60-year-old Cardinal, first Prince of the Church to face a civil court in modern times, is now at Vas, the prison north of Budapest, where former Communist Premier Matyas Rakosi was incarcerated for his anti-Government activities between the two wars.—United Press.

While the French nationalised Aviation Corporation opened its new publicity campaign boasting possession of the "most modern fleet of aircraft in the world" designers took the wraps off new military types for NATO defence and a programme for a unique jet transport plane with engines set in the fuselage rear.

Also disclosed was an interceptor with a plastic nose which has been moved to 32,000 feet in two minutes by its "the faster you go the faster you go" ramjet engine which increases speed continuously as more air is shoved into its intakes.

The unique control system, designers said, was installed on two 600-mile-an-hour "Grogards", powerful twin jets with air intakes mounted atop the fuselage behind the cockpit and named "Grogard" after the Napoleonic equivalent of World War II's "G.I."

Instead of the usual control column or "stick", "Grogard" ailerons and rudder are controlled through the arm-rests on the pilot's seat. The arm-rests on which the pilot rests his elbows are moved forward and backward for the elevator, up and down for the ailerons.

FROM LEGION

The plane without wheels is the "Baroudet", a term applied to Foreign Legion veterans after the Arabic word for battle "baroud." Designers claim that the "Baroudet" is capable of high sub-sonic speeds and can land on its retractable skids in less than 1,000 yards.

One mile-off the plane is mounted on a wheeled trolley which is dropped when the plane's rockets and jets push it to about 100 miles an hour, the take-off speed.

The jet transport, displayed in model form, is scheduled for completion by 1955 and is designed for use on French colonial routes where flights average about 1,000 miles. The jet engines are hung in pods on both sides of the rear of the fuselage designed to carry 70 persons.

Designers of the plane, known as the Caravelle 210, maintain such an engine mounting makes maintenance simpler and permits cleaner aerodynamic design for the wing.

The ramjet is equipped with cannon and designed for control by a pilot lying prone who will have the power of two jet engines for take-off and thrust until speeds are reached high enough for the ramjet to take over.—United Press.

U.S. LENDING WARSHIPS

Washington, July 7.

The House of Representatives Armed Services Committee today unanimously approved a proposal to lend a small aircraft carrier to France and two more submarines to Italy.

Vice-Admiral Roscoe F. Good, Deputy Chief of Naval Operations, had told the Committee the carrier would help France carry on "most difficult" operations in French Indo-China.—Reuter.

SEEN AS A SIGN OF WEAKNESS?

Return Of Japan War Criminals

Sydney, July 7. The Australian Government decision to return war criminals from Manus Island is likely to be regarded by the Japanese as a sign of weakness, the President of the Australian Imperial Force 8th Division Council and Service Associates, Dr. W. E. Fisher, said tonight.

The 8th Division was among the most severely mauled of Australian forces in the Japanese wartime advance.

Dr. Fisher said "We feel strongly that to return to Japan those who were given cruel sentences will result in considerable mitigation of the sentences."

Dr. Fisher said "We also feel very strongly that the move is less likely to be regarded in Japan with gratitude than as an exhibition of weakness on our part. It is all very well to talk of establishing good relations with Japan. We must remember that Japan was an aggressor in the last war. It is up to Japan to try to establish friendly relations with us."—Reuter.

Marshal Juin makes the traditional speech as he is received at the French Academy. General Weygand is seen seated next to him.—Express Photo.

Move To Restore Morrison

Hastings, July 7.

Trade unionist leaders today began a bid to restore Mr. Herbert Morrison, leading Labour politician, to the National Executive of the Labour Party from which he was ousted last year.

Leaders of the National Union of Mineworkers, meeting here for their annual conference, have written to Mr. Morrison asking him to accept nomination as Treasurer of the Labour Party for the coming year.

This post would entitle him to a seat on the Party's ruling body. He was beaten in elections for the executive last year by followers of Mr. Aneurin Bevan, the left-wing Labour leader.

The trade unions, who distrust and dislike the Bevanites, would like to see Mr. Morrison back with a say in Labour Party policies.

But it is not certain that the former Foreign Secretary will accept nomination by the coalminers. It would mean he would have to contest for the post with the present treasurer, Mr. Arthur Greenwood, who has already accepted re-nomination.

Mr. Greenwood, 73-year-old veteran of the party, is one of the most popular men in the Labour movement. He said today he had no intention of standing down in favour of Mr. Morrison.

Mr. Morrison and Mr. Greenwood were rivals 10 years ago for the treasurership. Mr. Greenwood won.—Reuter.

KEEPING SIX OF TRUMAN'S

Washington, July 7.

President Eisenhower announced today he would retain six ambassadors appointed by former President Truman.

It is usual for United States ambassadors to resign when the administration changes.

They include Mr. William Seabold (Burma) and Mr. Donald Heath (Indo-China Associated States)—Reuter.

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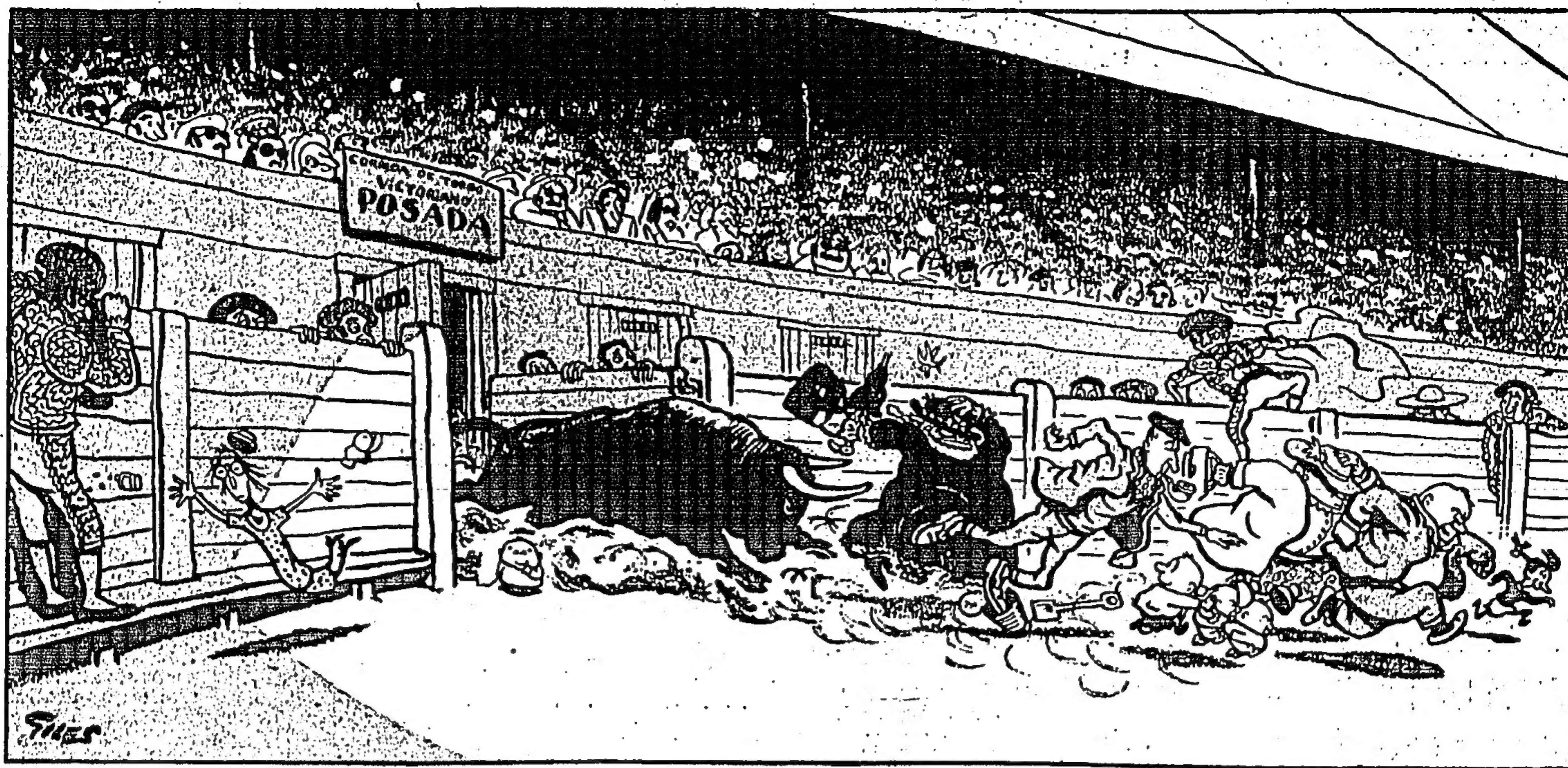
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THE HAPPIEST SIGHT OF YOUR LIFE

CYRIL AYNLEY acts on the words of George Isaacs, M.P., who said: 'Go to Stoke Mandeville and see a miracle!'

WILLIAM JENKINS, a young Welsh coalminer who fought in Korea, practised water polo in a swimming bath. And no stranger watching him could possibly have realised that he was totally paralysed from the chest down.

This 20-year-old William Jenkins, with a healthy sunburned face, was one of the people Mr. George Isaacs, MP, had in mind when he told the House of Commons: "Go to Stoke Mandeville and see a miracle."

Where is Stoke Mandeville? And what is a miracle? Stoke Mandeville is a quiet Buckinghamshire village where the Ministry of Pensions has one of the finest centres for the treatment of spinal paralysis in the British Commonwealth.

It was here that they brought young Jenkins after he had suffered the mental apprehension of a night patrol behind enemy lines in Korea, the shattering blow of a Chinese bullet in his back, and six long hours alone in no man's land before his comrades rescued him in the dawn.

It was here that he met the man in charge, a diminutive little doctor with rimless spectacles called Ludwig Guttmann—a German brain specialist who fled from Hitler in 1939.

Slowly, patiently

It is permissible for the ordinary person like you or me to think that Jenkins, as a man, was finished. The Chinese bullet severed his spinal cord. No movement below the chest, no sensation, no control, no balance. He had been like that for six months when he met the doctor at Stoke Mandeville last January.

The doctor went to work, painstakingly, slowly, never impatiently, developing all the muscles attached to Jenkins's pelvis. He knew, and Jenkins knows too, that he could never give him back the power to walk. Jenkins knew that never again would he play inside right for his little native South Wales village of Tumble in the Carmarthenshire League.

But what Dr. Guttmann knew was that he would give him the hope to live, the ability to work and, unbelievably, the power to swim.

And there it is. Jenkins splashed joyfully around in the swimming bath at the hospital. The only time he had tried swimming before had been a few occasional paddles off the beach at Swansea.

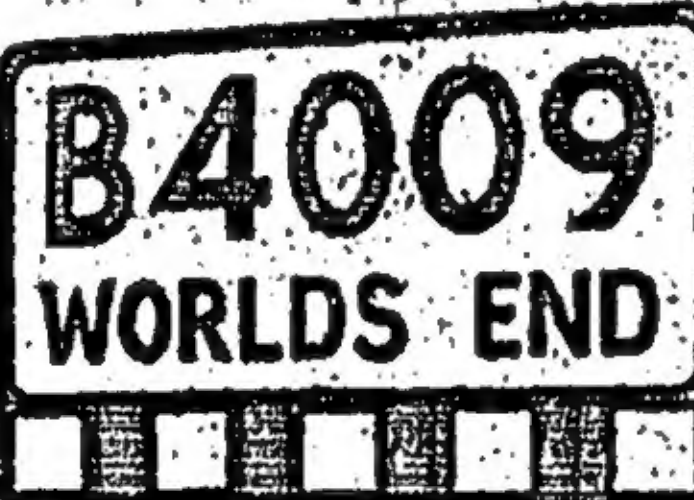
Now, on his back, he can accomplish two lengths of the 42-foot-long bath.

With two fellow patients, a coalminer from Scotland and a tree-feller from Kent, he threw the polo ball around. The nurses, in bathing costumes, were in the water with them.

There was nothing on the surface to draw any distinction between six healthy young people enjoying an afternoon's sport. Only a slight scar showed where the bullet had entered Jenkins's back.

In nine years

A miracle? "Yes," says Mr. Isaacs, M.P. "No," says Dr. Guttmann.



A signpost not far from Stoke Mandeville. But to the men there this is far from world's end. It is a new beginning.

"Merely logical and systematic development."

The fact is that not only has Jenkins been given the comfort of knowing he can live and work again, but 940 others have been given the same comfort since Dr. Guttmann opened the centre by Government invitation in 1944, when he started with one soldier patient, two assistants and eight Army orderlies.

Many, in wheel chairs, are at work in factories. Many return to Stoke Mandeville each year to join in a sports day where, still in their wheel chairs, they take part in archery, basketball, and javelin throwing.

But the great triumph of the little German doctor is that his people can work again.

Listen to him: "These are the same people who a few years



William Jenkins practising water polo. Months ago a Chinese bullet in Korea paralysed him.

ago would have been considered by society—including doctors—as hopeless and helpless cripples, unemployable and unwanted. But now they are doing work alongside other ordinary people. They are paying

back society for the assistance society has given them."

As they return to Stoke Mandeville for their reunions, the people who cannot walk pass through the little village with

the odd name of Worlds End, a mile and a half away. To them, Stoke Mandeville has been the beginning of a new world, a strange world no doubt, but none the less, a beginning.

Sitting on the Fence . . . by Nathaniel Gubbins

ALTHOUGH not quite so cricket-crazy as the father of a friend who always ended his prayers during a Test match with: "And please let England win," I am, nevertheless, cricket-crazy.

At times like this I read every word written about cricket, hear every word spoken in cricket commentaries, and find it hard to think of anything else but cricket.

You are therefore fortunate that, by sheer determination, I have been able to switch my mind to the following.

Slingman Rhee

ACCORDING to one correspondent in Korea, most of the natives speak pidgin English when they speak it at all. According to another, his houseboy Song, already wounded at the age of 19, is gradually acquiring English phrases

and regards Syngman Rhee as "a flightful bloke."

Slingman Rhee him flightful bloke.

But Slingman Rhee he no go there.

Him velly old man with not much hair.

Him blavest man in all Korea.

Him only flightful flusterer, him only flight with talker talk.

When soldier march, him no can walk.

Old Slingman Rhee him flightful bloke.

But soldier young, like houseboy Song, him muchee wantee livee long.

Old Slingman Rhee him far along.

From blig blang blang and whizz blang blang.

Him flight um war hom blig um chink.

Him belly full of chop chop.

Him flight um war um war him won.

Him flight um war with slipers on.

Old Slingman Rhee him full of hate.

Though him so near blig Golden Gate.

Him wantee wantee muchee war.

Old Slingman Rhee him flightful bloke.

Old Slingman Rhee him flightful bloke.

Old Slingman Rhee him flightful bloke.

Old Slingman Rhee him flightful bloke.

Old Slingman Rhee him flightful bloke.

Old Slingman Rhee him flightful bloke.

ing digging and sniffing at a hole under some concrete paving in the garden. Suspicious were aroused, but nobody liked to accuse Little of murder.

But now it is officially confirmed that crimes can be committed under the influence of the moon by otherwise normal people, the case will have to be reviewed.

Three Little Fools

A WAY from the cricket commentary again for your benefit, blast you.

The name of the Japanese Ambassador in London, means "First Brilliant Child," and the name of Miss Shiraz Masugi, a Japanese visitor, means "Quiet Cedar Tree."

Although my admiration for the Japanese is strictly limited to the charming, descriptive names they give their children, I shall never know how a woman can look like a quiet cedar tree, particularly when she's an infant. Or how even a dotting parent can call his baby "First Brilliant Child" when it

might turn out to be an imbecile.

If it does, I suppose they change the name to "First Fool," and name any other offspring "Second Fool," "Third Fool," and so on.

Good morning, First Fool? What is your position in class now?

Third from the bottom, Honourable Parent.

Then you are getting on, First Fool. Give me the names of the boys below you.

Your other sons, Second Fool and Third Fool, Honourable Parent.

Then you are the best of three fools. How many in the class?

Twenty-four, Honourable Parent.

And none of you is likely to be promoted to a higher class? No. We are all too foolish, Honourable Parent.

It has always been my ambition to have one of my children at the top of the class. The only way to do it is to have 21 more sons and fill the class with fools. Then even you, First Fool, may be at the top. You may go now.

(London Express Service)

AMERICA COLUMN
from
NEWELL ROGERS

QUEEN CRAZY WOMEN

New York.
WRITER John Kord Lagemann asks psychologists why the Coronation has made American women what he calls "Queen crazy."

They answer: "For the first time in their lives they have a heroine who makes them feel superior to men. Philip knight at Elizabeth's feet and swore to be faithful and true."

"What wife doesn't secretly wish she had the same authority?"

WILLIAM CARROLL, the Government marshal in charge of executing Julius and Ethel Rosenberg has been asked to resign.

This is not for the way the electrocutions of the two atom-bomb spies were conducted, but for being a member of the Democratic Party.

He expected to be replaced eventually by a Republican, as a result of President Eisenhower's election.

But he said: "I didn't think they would let me finish a nasty job for them then try to sack me without even a holiday."

He says he was asked to go out five days after the execution. He says he will not do it voluntarily.

If he continues to refuse to step out, the Eisenhower Administration will have to sack him.

BARNARD COLLEGE for Women will teach "personal finance" next year. It feels the trend towards feminine control of the family funds.

IT seemed 4,000 librarians in congress at Chicago that a message to them from President Eisenhower was really meant for Senator ("book-burning") McCarthy.

For the President picked on those zealots "with more wrath than wisdom" who would stop "freedom's friends" from reading all about Communism.

"Knowledge," he said, "is the free people's surest strength."

CAESAR PETRILLO, head of the American Federation of Musicians, had sailed for Europe and a heart-to-heart talk with King Frederick IX of Denmark.

Said Caesar (first name James): "From time to time he conducts longhair recordings which find their way into U.S. radio stations. I want him to say that at no time will he permit use of his recordings for commercial purposes."

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY anthropology student Paul Ducey has won a Fulbright scholarship for a year's residence on the Isle of Skye, to study what happened to the clan system.

TELEVISION producers searching for more studio space in the heart of Kansas City opened a back-alley door marked "Suitable for storage" and found a theatre no one knew existed.

Complete except for seats, it belonged to an age before the days of electricity.

MOCKEY ROONEY has been coaching his four wives, red-haired Elaine Davis, in dramatic lessons, and now she has made a triumphant TV debut in "My Wife, Poor Wretch."

A NEW IDEA FOR TEST WICKETS

By DENIS COMPTON

Doug King, the Australian leg-break bowler, has produced a new idea on the much-debated question of covering wickets.

In the main, Australian cricketers and those from hotter countries advocate complete covering throughout a match.

English players and officials believe the game is best when played under all types of conditions, and that it becomes too one-sided when the batsman is given the advantage of always playing on turf which has been thoroughly protected against the elements.

"As a bowler," says Doug, "I hate to see the batsmen receive too many favours, but at the same time I cannot understand the sense of allowing so much rain to fall on a wicket that everyone knows play will be impossible for many hours after it stops."

IN SOLE CHARGE

Doug has a theory that the groundsmen should be in sole charge of the wicket, and should be allowed to put on the covers or remove them between the close of play one day and the resumption the next day as and when he thinks fit.

In Doug's opinion the groundsmen should be empowered to allow enough rain to fall on the pitch to affect the pitch, but he should be able to put the covers on when he thinks the turf is in danger of becoming too saturated. Thus, if rain had been falling steadily during the night, the groundsmen could order the ground staff to put on the covers as soon as they arrived in the morning.

This would prevent the pitch receiving that extra soaking which might make all the difference later in the day between playing and not playing. Obviously this would throw an extra burden on the shoulders of the groundsmen, but the point can be made, that of all people, he is best equipped to know how much water his wicket can take without becoming impossible for cricket.

After all he has to supervise the watering in the preparation of the same wicket.

LITTLE KNOWN

Which brings me to a point little known outside Lord's, Austin Martin, the groundsmen there, always waters his pitch two yards above where he wishes the water to settle. This is to counteract the effect of the seven-foot slope on the turf from the Grand Stand to the Mount Stand side. The slope at Lord's affects bowlers in different ways. J. W. (Young Jack) Hearne, now the Middlesex coach, always preferred to bowl from the Pavilion and because he said that from the Nursery end he felt that he was bowling only 18 yards and that his length suffered as a result.

Doug Wright of Kent likes the Pavilion end because he thinks that the slope helps to accentuate his good ball. My Middlesex colleague Jack Young is always happier when bowling from the Nursery end.

(London Express Service)

Manila To Stage Asian Tennis Championships

Paris, July 7. The Congress of the International Lawn Tennis Federation, meeting here today, sanctioned the holding of the next Tennis Championships of Asia in Manila in February, 1954.

Mr J. Eaton Griffith of Britain was elected President of the International Federation in succession to Mr C. Barde of Switzerland.

It was announced after the Congress that the Commission of Statutes and Rules had been instructed to draw up and put before next year's Congress new rules concerning foot faults and a new definition of amateur status. The next Congress will be held in Paris in July, 1954.—Reuter.

DODGERS WIN TWICE

New York, July 7. Brooklyn Dodgers and Pittsburgh Pirates contested the only two afternoon games in the Major Leagues of American baseball today when, in the National League, Brooklyn won 5-4 and 9-5.—Reuter.

THE SECOND TEST MATCH



Arthur Morris is stumped by Godfrey Evans off a ball from Alec Bedser for 30.

It's A Rugby Scandal...

Says DESMOND HACKETT

Rugby Union, he says, Rugby Union! And me in my favourite tavern, cool and deep, trying to beat off the heat of the day and the considerably higher temperature excitement of events at Lord's.

But this citizen, unpatriotically ignoring the Test, is saying such things about the Rugby Union that should only be used in reference to certain fight managers and all the horses which do not run according to my estimation of their form.

The citizen is laughing scornfully at the Rugby Union attitude that the game is for the players. He insists that they have a higher regard for hard cash than a Bradford wool merchant.

It appears that in this coming season the Rugby Union will have at Twickenham one of the greatest international programmes of all times: England v. Wales, England v. New Zealand, England v. Ireland.

"HARD HIT"

And the citizen recalls the breast-beating protests of recent seasons when the Rugby Union lamented how hard hit they were by increasing entertainment tax.

Despite this burden they managed to eke out £23,742 from the only Twickenham dates of last year: England v. France and England v. Scotland.

This season a benevolent Chancellor has removed this excessive burden and now Rugby Union goes on entertainment tax free.

Naturally, you would have bet your blazer buttons that the prices would come down with the departure of an income tax (4s. 6d. on the 15s. tickets down to the odd coppers on the half-crown places). But, by Twickenham, not a bean.

This is a downright sporting scandal by one of the wealthiest sports associations in the country.

LOANS CUT

They own the ground at Twickenham, which must be worth around £500,000, yet within the last couple of seasons they pleaded hard times and stopped lending money (a charity which carried a four per cent charge) to clubs which wished to make improvements.

The less well-broached Lancashire Rugby Union are aiding clubs free of interest.

So all in all there should be some rare old fun at the annual meeting in London on Friday. There will be a play-the-game demand over these prices.

A scrum of angry club secretaries will protest about the all-ticket plan for the three big games at Twickenham.

SHIRAI TO FIGHT VIC HERMAN

Tokyo, July 7. Japan's World Flyweight Boxing Champion, Yoshio Shirai, and British flyweight Vic Herman today signed a contract for a 10-round non-title bout in Tokyo on July 17.—Reuter.

AMERICANS HOPE BY 1958 TO LEAD THE WORLD AT SOCCER

New York, July 7.

Matt Busby, manager of the Manchester United soccer team and L. M. Harriskill, head of the U.S. Soccer Football Association (USSFA), have agreed in the prediction that within four or five years America may be a world leader in soccer.

Busby is now on a USSFA-sponsored tour of America, in which he conducts coaching clinics for managers and players, and he already has visited Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Detroit and New York.

"There is nothing to compare with these American youngsters," said Busby. "They've got dash, spirit, guts. Nobody will beat them in a few years if they get the proper teaching."

"In four or five years we can hold our own—no, we will be able to beat anyone anywhere," said Harriskill. "That is, if America continues to improve at its present rate. I think our soccer players will get better and better."

The exhibition tours this spring by Liverpool, Nuremberg, Belfast International, English International and Young Boy's Club of Bern helped arouse more and more interest in soccer.

GROWING INTEREST

"And there is growing interest in soccer among American soldiers stationed in other countries, such as Germany and Japan."

Lindsay Hassett Receives MBE

London, July 7. Lindsay Hassett, captain of the Australian Test cricket team now in England, received the insignia of the MBE (Member of the Order of the British Empire), from the Queen at Buckingham Palace today.—Reuter.

ALL-ROUNDERS GAVE AUSTRALIA THE EDGE IN THE SECOND TEST

Says PETER DITTON

The second Test, like the first, ended on a defensive note. But this time it was England and not Australia who had their backs to the wall. And so the interest mounts as we move forward to the game at Old Trafford and the half-way mark in the series.

In the unlikely event of all five games being drawn, Australia will have preserved the 'Ashes' for they are the holders. England must therefore achieve a margin of at least one up if they are to regain the mythical trophy which was last theirs in 1932-33.

At the beginning of the series I put my money on Australia in one or two small wagers. While I would like now to be a loyal-hearted Englishman and say that we can beat Australia, I feel that my bets are secure.

The defensive cricket of Bailey and Watson was a magnificent performance. Yet in much happier circumstances on the third day, when runs were required, both these batsmen failed.

DIFFICULT TO SEE

It is too early yet to make any judgment, but it appears that as long as they are not called upon to make strokes, England's batsmen are safe. If this is the case, then it is difficult to see how the series can be won.

So far only Hutton and, to a lesser degree, Graveney have shown any ability to set about the Australian bowling. Only Bedser has repeatedly looked like getting wickets.

On the other side of the ledger, Hassett has not merely looked like getting runs every time but has made two centuries.

Miller, in his restrained moods, has always looked sound and he too has scored a hundred. Morris apparently is back to the Test match form which made him such a menace in 1948, and Davidson and Lindwall have both proved the value of hard hitting at a late stage in the proceedings.

In bowling, Lindwall has always seemed likely to cause a breakdown when he has taken the new ball and the large number of all-rounders in his side has enabled Hassett to vary his attack without ever asking for too much from one man at one time. How different for Bedser and Wardle!

Leave accept Hutton as England's answer to Hassett. Graveney, to Miller and Bedser to Lindwall. It must be admitted that the odds still favour Australia, although probably by a smaller margin than at any time since the war.

DECIDING FACTOR

The deciding factor, I think, is in the number of all-rounders that Australia possesses. Miller, Davidson, Hole, Lindwall and Benaud lend a comforting versatility to the side and even though Benaud has yet to come off with the bat, he has compensated for his failure in this direction with some wonderful fielding.

England's all-rounders are strictly limited. Bailey has a genuine claim, although as yet his bowling successes have been nothing to write home about. Brown is 42 years of age, vulnerable against fast bowling and suspect in the field. And the choice among those as yet untied this season does not extend much further than Watkins of Glamorgan and Ikin of Lancashire.

Such are the heavy demands of county cricket that the genuine all-rounder is becoming a rarity in England. With the county programme now fixed at 20 matches plus sundry other games, cricket is played from the last two or three days of April right through until September.

Over this five-month period no man can be expected to shine in the double capacity of batsman and bowler. It is a fact that last year seven men completed the double of 100 wickets and 1,000 runs. Yet two of these were Australians and four of the other five—Bailey being the exception—were slow bowlers.

They were Close, Muncer, Jenkins and Walsh, who got their runs batting at 5, 7, 8, and 9. Only the number of games in which they participated made the aggregate possible.

Apart from Brian Close, who this year is not fit, the best batting average was that of

Jenkins, who in 59 innings scored 1,408 runs at 24.70.

Such performances, while quite admirable in themselves and well suited to the demands of the county game, are not good enough to win International matches.

The failure of Hassett or the inability of Lindwall to secure his early wickets might be enough to swing any one of the

remaining three Tests in England's favour.

Nor is this Australian side likely to be happy if asked to bat last on a wicket taking the same amount of spin as it did at Lord's on Tuesday. Yet such is their capacity for bringing out the best when it is needed, that I must still back them to retain the Ashes.—(London Express Service)

Bobby Locke Leads "Open" Qualifiers By Five Strokes

Carnoustie, July 8.

Bobby Locke, South African holder, finished the 36 holes qualifying test for the British Open Golf Championship here yesterday with a lead of five strokes.

Locke, who had an aggregate of 136, headed 91 qualifiers who, with scores of 154 and better, really get to grips today in the opening round of the Championship proper which is held over 72 holes on the Carnoustie course.

Qualifying scores do not count in the Championship proper. This great South African golfer, winner of three Opens in the past four years, but ousted from the position of favourite this time by the American, Ben Hogan, dominated on Monday with a record 65 on the Burnside course.

Yesterday, he held the eight-foot putt for a birdie, one under par three, on the first hole of the 7,200 yards Championship course and went gallily on to complete a comfortable 71.

FAITH RECOVERED

Hogan had a 75 yesterday on the same course for 145. Hogan's supporters, who had begun to doubt the American Champion when he acquired a five over par 41 for his outward half, recovered their faith when he began to string pars together as he went home.

Afterwards, Hogan said: "I can't put on putty," referring to the unusually slow surface of the greens. With the greens freshly cut and putting faster today, Hogan must remain the greatest favourite of all time.

LEADING QUALIFIERS

Leading qualifiers were: 136 Bobby Locke (South Africa) 141 John Fanton (Scotland) 141 Christy O'Connor (Ireland) 142 Antonio Cerdas (Argentina) 142 Ossie Pickworth (Australia) 142 Harry Bradshaw (Ireland) 142 Albert Polster (France) 143 Charlie Ward (England) 143 Dai Rees (England) 144 Max Faulkner (England) 144 Jimmy Adams (Scotland) 144 Tom Halburton (England) 144 Frank Siranahane (USA).—Reuter.

CHAMPION BRIDE



Hand-in-hand, 22-year-old Violette Rigollet, the Swiss Tennis Champion, at Wimbledon with 13-year-old Lord Alvis Alvisen, a Polish real estate agent. This snap was taken shortly after their wedding the same morning.—Express Photo.

THE GAMBOLS



IP KOON-HUNG FOR TAIPEI

Taipei, July 7. Hongkong's Tennis Champion, Ip Koon-hung is expected to come to Taipei on July 20. He will be accompanied by his wife, the well-known sportsman, Leo Wai-long, and two other tennis stars.—France Press.

Tight Hold On The Wightman Cup

New York, July 8. America's four top-ranking lawn tennis players have been nominated to represent the United States in the Wightman Cup matches against Great Britain. They are Miss Maureen Connolly, Miss Doris Hart, Miss Shirley Fry and Miss Louise Brough. The matches take place at the Westchester Country Club, Rye (New York) on August 1 and 2. In 24 meetings for the trophy since 1923, the United States have won 10 and Britain 4. Britain's last success being in 1930.—Reuter.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(Butterfield & Swire (Hongkong) Ltd.)

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO		
"FOYANG"	Bangkok	3 p.m. 10th July
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 11th July
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	10 a.m. 12th July
"FENGHUI"	Shanghai	10 a.m. 12th July
"FUKIEN"	Djakarta, Semarang	
"HANKANG"	Sourabaya & Macassar	8 a.m. 13th July
	Yokohama, Nagoya	
"YUNNAN"	Osaka & Kobe	10 a.m. 13th July
"SHENGKING"	Shanghai	10 a.m. 18th July
"PAKHOT"	Keelung	5 p.m. 18th July
"FUKIEN"	Bangkok	10 a.m. 23rd July
"FUKIEN"	Singapore, Penang & Belawan	8 a.m. 25th July
"FUKIEN"	Djakarta, Semarang	
"FUKIEN"	Sourabaya & Macassar	8 a.m. 27th July
"PETER REED"	Tundjong Mani & Sibiu	8 a.m. 29th July

Sails from Castellan Wharf

ARRIVALS FROM		
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	7 a.m. 9th July
"FOYANG"	Kobe	7 a.m. 9th July
"YOUNG"	Shanghai	9/10th July
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	10th July
"HANKANG"	Bangkok	11th July
"FENGHUI"	Kobe	12th July
"YUNNAN"	Shanghai	12th July
"SHENGKING"	Sibu	17th July
"PAKHOT"	Kobe	21st July
"FUKIEN"	Singapore	22nd July
"FUKIEN"	Kobe	25th July

A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO., LTD., JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO		
"CHANGSHA"	Sydney & Melbourne	10th Aug.
"TAIYUAN"	Japan	19th Aug.
"TAIPING"	Japan	20th Aug.

ARRIVALS FROM

"CHANGSHA"	Australia & Japan	10th July
"TAIYUAN"	Australia & Manila	15th Aug.
"TAIPING"	Australia & Manila	17th Aug.

Scheduled Sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said.

"BELLEROPHON"	Liverpool & Glasgow	14th July
"MENTOR"	Liverpool, Dublin & Avonmouth	24th July
"ALCINOUS"	Genoa, London, Rotterdam, Amsterdam & Hamburg	25th July
"PATROCLUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	6th Aug.
"CYCLOPS"	Liverpool & Glasgow	14th Aug.

Scheduled Sailings from Europe

Sails	Arrives
"ALCINOUS"	Liverpool Rotterdam Hong Kong
"PATROCLUS"	do do do
"CYCLOPS"	do do do
"AUTOLYCUS"	do do do
"LAOMEDON"	do do do
"PERSEUS"	7th July 13th July 15th Aug.
"CLYTANUS"	18th July 22nd Aug.
"ASTYANAX"	24th July 28th Aug.

DE LA RAMA LINES

ARRIVING FROM U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST PORTS.

SAILS N.Y. SAILS S.F.		
"HAINAN"	26th May 16th June	14th July
"AGAMEMNON"	15th June 5th July	2nd Aug.
"DONA AURORA"	25th June 17th July	15th Aug.

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"BENARES"	20th July
"AJAX"	5th Aug.

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HK/Singapore	(DC-4) 11.30 a.m. Wed. 6.45 p.m. Thu. Sat.	
HK/Hanoi/Haiphong	(DC-3) 11.30 a.m. Wed. 3.30 p.m. Thu. Sat.	
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From	Due
"BENATTOW"	U.K. 10th July
"BENCRAUCHAN"	Japan 15th July
"BENLEDI"	U.K. on or abt. 24th July
"BENALDER"	U.K. 28th July
"BENCLEUCH"	U.K. 10th Aug.

SAILINGS

	Landing on or abt.
"BENATTOW"	Liverpool, Dublin, Rotterdam and Hamburg. 13th July
"BENCRAUCHAN"	Hayre, London, Rotterdam and Antwerp. 16th July
"BENLEDI"	Kure, Kobe and Yokohama. 26th July
"BENALDER"	Liverpool, Glasgow, Rotterdam and Hull. 31st July
"BENLEDI"	Direct to Singapore, thence London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg. 16th Aug.
"BENCLEUCH"	Hayre, London, Rotterdam and Hull. 20th Aug.
"BENLAVERS"	Genoa, Liverpool, Rotterdam and Hamburg. 29th Aug.

8 Calls Manila.

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should be addressed to the

Editor, Business Communications and

Advertisements to the Secretary,

Telephone: 2611 (5 Lines).

KOWLOON OFFICE:

Sally Road,

Telephone: 3293.

THE REGISTER OF

SHARES OF THE CORPORATION

will be closed from Friday,

24th July to Saturday, 8th

August, 1953 (both days

inclusive) during which

period no transfer of Shares

can be registered.

By ORDER OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Michael W. Turner,

Chief Manager.

HONGKONG, 7th July, 1953.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CIE DES MESSAGERIES

MAIRIEM

Consignees per Company's

m.s. "SILVERDANAL"

are hereby notified that their cargo

is being discharged into the Hong-

kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown

Co's godown where it will be at

Consignee's risk and subject to the

Wharf's terms and condition of

storage where delivery may be

obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left

in the godown for examination by

Consignee and the Company's sur-

veyor, Messrs. Godard & Douglas

at 10 a.m. on the 7th July 1953.

To comply with the General

Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees

must have a Revenue Officer in

attendance when damaged dutiable

goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after

the goods have left the steamer's

godown, and all goods remaining

undelivered after the 8th July 1953,

will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer

must be presented to the Under-

signed on or before the 15th July

1953, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

DUBWELL & CO., LTD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 4th July 1953.

NOTICE

THE HONGKONG AND

SHANGHAI BANKING

CORPORATION

Notice is hereby given that

an Interim Dividend of

\$2.0.0. per share (net), after

deduction of Hong Kong

Corporation Profits Tax) has

been declared in respect of

the year ending 31st Decem-

ber 1953 at the rate of 1/2

7/8d. per Dollar.

This Dividend will be pay-

able on or after Monday, 10th

August at the Office of the

Corporation, where Share-

holders are requested to

apply for Warrants.

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Norfolk Villagers Have New Fight On Their Hands

The men who go down to the sea in houses are tough and proud—and heaven help anyone who suggests they give in to the waves.

Along England's Norfolk Coast, the villagers of Salthouse (population 280) have been fighting the sea for 400 years. They have never given in—and neither has the sea which regards the land as its own.

Last February, the sea won another round. Salthouse was wrecked. But the villagers came back, their determination only renewed.

Now, however, the East Norfolk and Suffolk Rivers Board announces that Salthouse must be left to the waves.

The village is far too exposed and its tiny population does not justify the expenditure of £30,000 for a special seawall. In a collective towering rage, the villagers jammed into a tiny meeting hall and greeted the Rivers Board as they have always greeted the sea.

Flood relief chairman Commander Nigel Parkinson chaired the meeting and his message was brief: "We have beaten the sea, we have beaten the Germans. Now we can beat the Rivers Board."

Postmaster Frank Haylock followed him on the platform. Quietly, he suggested the villagers should do the job themselves.

"Salthouse is known to thousands of holidaymakers. Maybe some of them will help us build our wall," he suggested.

So while the sea runs itself in preparation for the winter storms, the men of Salthouse will pass the hat. Commander Parkinson has drawn the plans for a rough sea wall. Much of the labour can be supplied by the men themselves.

But, meanwhile, the Rivers Board has posted a warning: "Plans for a seawall are impracticable. Repairs to flood-wrecked houses can be done only at owners' risk. No responsibility for future flooding can be taken."

Damaged packages are to be left in the godown for examination by Consignee and the Company's surveyor, Messrs. Godard & Douglas at 10 a.m. Saturday, 11th July 1953.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after 11th July, 1953, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before 15th July 1953, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

DUBWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1953.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Ex-Enemy Countries' Trade Drive Hurts Britain

Specially Designed Diesel On View

A new small diesel engine, designed specially to meet the demands for power in under-developed areas where irrigation, one of the immediate answers, increased food production, has given a premier in London.

Its manufacturers, Russell Cowberry and Co., Ltd., who have a strong foothold in most overseas countries, plan to launch the new engine on a world-wide scale later this year.

The engine, the Husky—provides 5 h.p. at 1,000 r.p.m. to 2 p. at 1,500 r.p.m. It is a vertical, single cylinder engine with a bore of 3 1/2 ins. and a stroke of 4 1/2 ins. The firm had at the unit under development more than four years, but six prototypes have been built, two of which have been given long tests under severe conditions in India.

One engine has run over 400,000 revolutions, equivalent to 277 days of continuous running at 1,000 r.p.m.

With a single flywheel, the Husky weighs 500 lbs. Its price at the factory is £115.

A spokesman of Russell Cowberry said full-scale production of the engine would begin in September. The output could be 100 a month.

"The company has already received orders from a number of countries, including the Philippines and South Africa," he said. "We are also confident of finding big demands for the engine in East Africa, Australia and later, in India, when their import restrictions on this type of engine have been relaxed."

Russell Cowberry have a big export trade and last year sold more products to more than 50 countries. Its engines are in service with the British Admiralty, War Office, Ministry of Supply, Air Ministry, Ministry of Works and Crown Agents for the Colonies and with the governments of Australia, the Argentine, Egypt, Greece, India, Mexico, Siam, Sudan and Turkey.

REVIEW OF TRADE WITH ITALY

The Anglo-Italian Mixed Economic Committee met today to review trade between the two countries.

The Committee examined Italy's balance of payments with the sterling area of which Britain is the banker, according to an authoritative source. The Committee began their regular half-yearly meeting here yesterday to review Anglo-Italian economic, financial and trading questions.

The source said that the Committee would also consider Italy's views on problems relating to the various necessary conditions for progress towards convertibility of currencies and removal of trade restrictions.

Britain has already exchanged views on this question with Belgium, West Germany, the Netherlands and Scandinavian countries.

Britain is believed to consider that minimum necessary conditions for progress towards convertibility of currencies are sound internal financial policies, the pursuit of good creditor policies by creditor nations and availability of adequate financial support.

These two last conditions evidently refer respectively to United States trade policies and the policies of the International Monetary Fund. The United States as the largest contributor has the dominant voice in it.

The talks are expected to end later this week.

LONDON TIN MARKET

Prices of tin closed today at the end of the official morning session as follows:—
Spot, tin, buyers 603
Business done at 610
Three months tin, buyers 610
Business done at 610
Settlement 610
The market was easy. Turnover was 25 tons. There were no cash sales reported.—United Press.

Exchange Rates

Business was done in the local unimpaired exchange market this morning at the following rates:—
U.S. dollar (per £1) 62.25
Sterling note (per £1) 12.24
Indonesian guilders (per 100) 22.40
Siamese baht (per 100) 22.40
Singapore (Straits) 1.23
FIC planters (per 100) 5.43

New York, June 23.
The trade drive by the ex-enemy countries to oust Britain from her traditional markets continues unabated.

In machine tool exporting to the United States, Germany now has practically taken over the market from Britain. And the Germans have done it by refusing to ask American industrialists to take their turn in a queue; instead they attend to orders immediately.

It will take some British firms until December 1955 to complete orders received now; the Germans will take two months.

The chief of an American firm importing machine tools from Britain admitted today that British inability to fulfill orders was letting down the name of Britain in the United States.

"British order books seem to be full to manufacturers' capacity," he said. "Manufacturers are taking their place at the rear of a queue, whereas the Germans do not hesitate to take orders out of schedule and deliver promptly."

BRITISH WARNING TO CANADA

London, July 7.
Canada must either cut the prices of her agricultural products or lose forever her markets in the United Kingdom, Sir Andrew Jones, head of the British food mission, has warned.

Speaking in Ottawa to a convention of Canadian retail food equipment dealers, Sir Andrew said Canada is "pricing her products right out of the picture" so far as Britain is concerned.

"We would like nothing better than to buy bacon, cheese, and other things from you. But the prices you are demanding are getting from other sources make it impossible for us to do business."

"Britain's balance of trade with Canada is growing steadily worse and, to trade, you need not only a willing seller but a willing buyer. You can't use sentiment as a basis for trade in money counts. It is only natural to sell to the highest bidder."

He did not blame Canada selling where she could get the highest prices, but Britain would be lost to the Canadian market permanently unless prices come down.

Earnings Of Oil Companies In Britain

London, July 7.
Although the major British oil companies have paid out a little more by way of dividend in the past year or two, their distributions are still remarkably conservative compared with American standards, writes City Editor Ernest Eve.

The average oil company in the United States, for example, pays out about half its profits to the shareholders.

In contrast the Government-controlled Anglo-Iranian concern distributes little more than one-fifth of its profits, and the Shell company only one-sixth.

British oil men have plenty of excuses for this state of affairs. They point out, quite rightly, that United States oil companies are much better treated regarding taxation, and that fast write-offs allow more profits to be paid out in dividends.

British companies have also had to face a much bigger proportionate capital expenditure since the war. The ten-fold boost in this country's refinery capacity, for example, has cost the industry well over £100 million.

Replacing old tanker tonnage and adding another 2,000,000 tons to the tanker fleet in the past seven years has probably cost nearly another £200 million.

The point of interest to shareholders in the British companies is that this huge capital expenditure programme should now be starting to pay off.

Providing profits are maintained—that is really the big query—there should be more cash available for dividends.

If there is, then payments should be raised. Having seen millions of their money put back into the industry, investors are entitled to some reward for their patience.—London Express Service.

"The Germans have indicated they want this market badly; they are determined to get it, and it looks as though they are getting it," the official continued.

"Germany started from scratch after the war, concealing the designs are now and therefore the appeal is greater to U.S. buyers. They press these points home in their selling technique—very aggressive compared to the British way."

TOO ADVANCED?
But American buyers know German machine tools have their shortcomings, too. Some designs, they say, are too advanced.

In other fields it is the same story of trade opportunities missed by Britain, mostly through lack of promotion keenness.

Many American buyers have complained at the leisurely and old-fashioned way of business in textiles. The greatest source of irritation seems to be that deliveries of fine cotton goods are taking six months, but Americans are used to 60-day deliveries.

Britain fails, too, to tap the sudden tremendous American vogue of summer clothing. It is a well-known fact in industry that British tropical wear is the world's best, yet by their failure to run a campaign to prove themselves, British firms allowed Italian manufacturers to sweep the field.

Sailed from Italy have made vast inroads. Japan swept up the cotton print trade.

MARKET FLOODED
Other fields neglected by Britain include sporting goods (particularly golf equipment) and small boats for yacht enthusiasts, the flower seed trade, cameras, stainless steel cutlery and sewing machines—all commodities for which Britain still "has a name."

Italians, Germans and Japanese have flooded the United States with sewing machines during the past few years, a field they never before touched.

Despite the prestige held by British stainless steel, American commerce experts say both Denmark and Sweden have now the greatest hold in the United States.

But what seems most missed by Britain is the catering for a huge "private label" manufacturing vogue, now well organized by Japanese exporters.

From cameras to vacuum cleaners any commodity is available in mass production for any American buyers to label as his own. This field Britain has never touched.

Mr G. A. Guericke, director of the German-American Chamber of Commerce, claims that German exports of crockery into the United States are now on a better footing than the British.

"Germany takes more trouble in finding out what crockery is wanted in the United States," he said.—London Express Service.

Grain Prices In Chicago

Chicago, July 7.
Prices of grains closed today as follows:—
Wheat—(No. 2, red, per bushel in cents) 188 1/2
Spot 188 1/2
July 189 1/2
September 189 1/2
December 189 1/2
March 1954 189 1/2
May 1954 189 1/2
Corn—(No. 2, yellow, per bushel in cents) 121 1/2
Spot 121 1/2
July 121 1/2
September 121 1/2
December 121 1/2
March 1954 121 1/2
May 1954 121 1/2
Rye—(price per bushel in cents) 130 1/2
Spot 130 1/2
July 130 1/2
September 130 1/2
December 130 1/2
March 1954 130 1/2
May 1954 130 1/2
Soybeans—(price per bushel in cents) 270 nom.
Spot 270 nom.
July 270 nom.
September 270 nom.
December 270 nom.
March 1954 270 nom.
May 1954 270 nom.
Barley—(price per bushel in cents) 120 nom.
Spot 120 nom.
July 120 nom.
September 120 nom.
December 120 nom.
March 1954 120 nom.
May 1954 120 nom.
New York—(price per 20 lb. sack) 12.35 nom.—United Press.

JAPANESE BONDS

London, July 7.
Japanese bonds A (4% of 1955) 101 1/2
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CHINA MAIL

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Sheaffer's
"SNORKEL"

Page 10 WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1953.

JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

Angela Comes To Town

LOOKING at Angela, you thought: Long years of careful, expensive schooling have made her the kind of girl she is.

The garden-party kind of girl, who looks cool when all around her others are bothered by the heat. The kind of girl brought to London for the Season, who is homesick all the time for a scruffy pony stabled somewhere in the country, that she has outgrown anyway. The kind of girl who always says the right thing, who has no needs to have, talent beyond an aptitude for marrying the right kind of young man.

So you thought, looking at her standing there, pale, poised, possessed of an old-fashioned type of beauty and a double-barrelled surname.

ROMANTIC STREAK

WHEN thinking, Angela was well schooled, but not at one of those places where passing out parades are held at debutante parties. She lives in the country, but not in a house that has room for a pony to be kept. She came up to London in, but not for the Season.

When her excellent education was done with, Angela went to work—not as a model, but as a packer in a laboratory, earning £3 5s. a week. Presently, she left that job to be a shop assistant earning £1 a week less. She quit the shop for the stage, joining a repertory company that paid her 30s. a week.

So far, in her career (she is only 17 now) she had succeeded in cutting her earning power by rather more than a half, but a strong romantic streak ran through her, and she was well satisfied with the way things were going.

Perhaps she was not a very good actress or perhaps she was too good, but for one reason or another, after two months with the repertory company, she abandoned them or they abandoned her. By the greatest of good fortune she got another job that could feed her appetite for romance. She became secretary to an actor.

The actor lived in the country, and as well as answering letters from his fans and others, Angela, as his secretary, kept an eye on the actor's child, who came home for weekends from school, and mid-week attended his mother, aged 70. For this, Angela received £2 a week and her keep—a great improvement, financially, upon repertory.

IVORY TOWER

THE other day, Angela came to town from the ivory tower where she lived in the country. She tried her hand at shopping, lifting, stealing, and swimming and other things. She was caught and brought to Bow Street, where she pleaded guilty to the charges against her and asked for the theft of a hat from another shop on the same day, to be taken into consideration.

Mr. R. H. Blundell, the magistrate, listened to the details, then inquired: "Is anything known about her?"

"There is one finding of guilt, sir," said the officer in charge of the case. "As a juvenile she was found guilty of stealing clothes from a shop."

The magistrate asked Miss Hamilton, the probation officer, to have a talk with Angela, so that he might learn more about the composed 17-year-old who stood before him.

SOMETHING HAPPENS

AFTER an hour or so Miss Hamilton brought Angela back into the court, and herself went into the witness-box. "This girl, sir," she said, "describes herself as secretary to the actor, but I think it is more the general housework she does, than actual secretarial work."

"She tells me that she's really concerned about these things she has done and she said, 'Something seems to happen to me when I come to London.' Her parents are abroad, touring the Continent, on holiday. They won't be back for a fortnight. . . . I shall remind you that the doctors to see you," said the magistrate to Angela. "A fortnight today," he said. By then, her parents would be back. For the first time Angela looked disconcerted. Her romantic period seemed to be drawing to its close.

New War Office MI Director

London, July 8. Colonel Valentine Boucher, who served for many years in India, has been appointed Director of Military Intelligence at the War Office, it was announced here today.

He receives the temporary rank of Major-General. He spent 12 years in India before World War II, during which time he passed through the Staff College at Quetta (now in Pakistan). He returned to India after the war, but in 1948 was recalled for work at the War Office in London.

Major-General Boucher, aged 49, is at present Commander of the 24th Infantry Brigade.

He succeeds Major-General Arthur Short, who has been appointed chief liaison officer for the British services in Australia.

General Short, who is 54, was posted to Ankara and served with the British Military Mission during the Greek civil war. He is due in Melbourne on September 6 with Mrs. Short, a former officer in the Women's Royal Army Corps.

He is a member of the MCC, the governing body of British cricket. —Reuter.

Culpable Negligence Alleged

Penang, July 8. Counsel for Mrs Evelyn Parsons, wife of an RAF pilot who died in a plane crash on May 14 and who is now on trial for the murder of her two children, charged culpable negligence on the part of two doctors who prescribed a sedative for Mrs Parsons when she was emotionally upset and had taken an unknown quantity of alcohol.

Flying Officer R. F. Macdonald denied that his prescription amounted to negligence but agreed the sedative had an unusual effect on people who had taken alcohol.

A letter allegedly written by Mrs Parsons was read in Court by the presiding judge. The letter stated: "I do hope you can tell anyone concerned that what I've done has not been out of cowardice; rather, that my husband has made me and our children what we were and without him we are nothing."

"I am trusting by my act we may be together," Mrs Parsons' husband, Flight-Lieutenant Dennis Parsons, was killed in an air crash in North Malaya on May 14 while on a routine air strike against a Communist hideout.

That same night, the Parsons children, Edmund, four, and Darryl John, two, were found strangled to death in their beds and Mrs Parsons was found with her wrists slashed in her bathroom.

The trial is continuing today and the defence is expected to open this afternoon. —United Press.

De Gasperi To Form Govt

(Continued from Page 1)

June 7/8, which returned only a slim parliamentary majority of 16 for the four allied centre parties, which had backed him for the past eight years.

The Christian Democrats held 202 seats instead of their previous 305. Allied parties, the Socialists, Republicans and the Liberals, won 41 to give the centre a total of 303, a decline of 68.

Signor de Gasperi's conditional acceptance of the President's charge was stated to mean that he will only formally agree to form the new government when he has in fact already got it lined up.

Signor de Gasperi told reporters he will begin his government building efforts tomorrow morning.

"I want to form a government devoted to social progress and political firmness," he said. —Reuter.

What's His Line? Solution
ELECTRICIAN
London Express Service

First Neprune Plane Arrives In Paris



Athens Too, Stages Important 3-Power Conference

Athens, July 7. The Foreign Ministers of Yugoslavia, Turkey and Greece meet here tomorrow to tighten their plan for mutual defence and a common front to present to Russia.

The Chiefs of Staff of the three anti-Soviet nations situated on the Balkan under-belly of Russia, have been meeting recently to map joint plans for defence under the Ankara Pact that binds them together.

The Foreign Ministers will consider a report on the military situation prepared by these military chiefs. There is no hint as to the contents of the report but there has been talk in the three nations' capitals about the advisability of concluding a specific military agreement to supplement the broad tripartite pact of friendship and co-operation signed last February at Ankara.

The pact provided for meetings of the Foreign Ministers such as tomorrow's at least once a year to insure close co-operation in the political, defence, cultural and economic spheres.

Although there is no pre-arranged agenda for the Foreign Ministers' meeting, the Russian peace offensive that has been aimed at them will be considered with an eye to developing a common attitude toward Russia.

The problem of dealing with their Communist neighbour, Albania, and relations with Italy are expected to be explored along with the possibility of Yugoslavia's entrance into the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.

Greece and Turkey are NATO members but Yugoslavia is not and has indicated that it does not want to be one at present.

The Yugoslav newspaper Borba said in a message today that diplomatic activity by the Soviet Union toward the three Balkan allies "will undoubtedly rank among the questions to be discussed in Athens."

"It is not difficult to assume that a common attitude will be adopted," Borba said.

SOVIET FEELERS

Yugoslavia, in response to feelers from its old Communist ally, Russia, has recently announced that it would welcome a normalising of relations with the Soviet Union, "including an exchange of ambassadors if Russia is sincere in a desire for an end to friction. But Yugoslav officials have made it clear that they will not trust Russia until there is proof of the Soviets' sincerity."

In today's Borba dispatch, the official newspaper said, "Nothing can hinder the strengthening of the defensive efforts of the three (Balkan) countries for they are thus contributing most to the insurance of peace."

Any decision on inviting Italy into the Balkan Pact probably will hinge on a settlement of the dispute between Italy and Yugoslavia over Trieste. The status of this matter is expected to be discussed.

Dr. Ales Habler, Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, is representing Yugoslavia at the meeting here because of the illness of the Foreign Minister, Koca Popovic. Foreign Minister Stephanopoulos is representing Greece and Turkey has sent her Foreign Minister, Fund Koprulu. —United Press.

Counsel Alleges Malicious, Ulterior Motive Behind Prosecution Of King

"What should have been a civil claim in a Civil Court has been twisted into a criminal case in a Criminal Court, with the malicious, ulterior motive that Jimmy King should be gaoled and ruined for the commercial, civil benefit of one John Baptist Ipekjdian," said Mr. M. A. da Silva at this morning's hearing of the case against James Joseph Osbourne King, merchant, of 20 Braga Circuit, before Mr Poon Yan-hoi at Central Magistracy.

4 Appeals Against Sentences Fail

A tale of deportees being bound hand and foot and dumped overboard by the crew of a junk taking them to Chinese territory, was told to Mr Justice Scholes in the Appeal Court this morning by 29-year-old Fung Tak-lum.

King, defended by Mr Silva, is alleged to have fraudulently taken for the use of his wife, a sum of \$8,305.94 from G. Falconer and Company Ltd., in November 1950 while being in the position of a director of the company.

The Hon. Leo d'Almada, QC, and Mr A. J. Clifford, both instructed by Mr A. S. C. Comber, are appearing for the Prosecution.

The hearing this morning began with an outline of the case for the defence by Mr Silva, in order that the relevance of his further cross-examination of Mr W. M. H. Seymour might be comprehensible to the Court.

In recalling some of the points which appeared in Mr d'Almada's opening of the case for the Prosecution, Mr Silva said that for three years, including the material year of 1950, Falconers had bought badges from Holdens in Australia. Counsel emphasised that Falconer and Company dealt with Holdens, and not King.

The next material fact, said Mr Silva, was that Falconer and Company sold these badges to the Hongkong Jockey Club.

The third fact was that Holdens always consigned the badges to Falconers, and not to King, said Counsel.

NOT REVEALED

Mr Silva then said that the next factor revealed by Mr d'Almada in his opening was that the difference between two sums of A\$700 and A\$2,100, alleged to have been paid to Holdens and Company for badges, was actually taken by King and put into his wife's bank account through some complicated series of banking transactions.

At this stage of Mr d'Almada's opening, said Counsel, he expected to hear what inferences were to be drawn from this circumstantial evidence, amounting in law, to a case of fraudulent conversion. These inferences, Counsel pointed out, were to be drawn from the Prosecution.

Mr Silva said that he had gained the impression that the defence was being left in the dark, and even now he had to depend on guess-work as to the actual case for the Prosecution.

Counsel pointed out that although he was now obliged to reveal part of his defence to the Court and to the Prosecution, the same advantage had not been given by Mr d'Almada to the Court and to the defence.

Mr Silva then referred to a statement made that malice and ulterior motives could be reasons for bringing charges against King, but that it would have to be proved.

What the Prosecution actually meant, said Counsel, was that it was not permissible for the defence to say during this trial, how utterly malicious, how gross was the abuse of the processes of this Court.

"It does not matter in the slightest," said the Prosecution in effect, that what should have been a civil claim in a Civil Court has been twisted into a criminal case in Your Worship's Criminal Court — with the malicious and ulterior motive that King should be gaoled and ruined for the commercial and civil benefit of one John Baptist Ipekjdian," said Mr Silva.

Hearing will continue this afternoon.

Radio Hongkong

6. Time Signal and Programme Summary: 6.05, Echoes of the Theatre; 6.15, The International Musical Festival; 6.30, The International Musical Festival; 6.45, The International Musical Festival; 7.00, The International Musical Festival; 7.15, The International Musical Festival; 7.30, The International Musical Festival; 7.45, The International Musical Festival; 8.00, The International Musical Festival; 8.15, The International Musical Festival; 8.30, The International Musical Festival; 8.45, The International Musical Festival; 9.00, The International Musical Festival; 9.15, The International Musical Festival; 9.30, The International Musical Festival; 9.45, The International Musical Festival; 10.00, The International Musical Festival; 10.15, The International Musical Festival; 10.30, The International Musical Festival; 10.45, The International Musical Festival; 11.00, The International Musical Festival; 11.15, The International Musical Festival; 11.30, The International Musical Festival; 11.45, The International Musical Festival; 12.00, The International Musical Festival.

Piano Recital Postponed

Those listeners to Radio Hongkong who made a note of the piano recital to be given by Irene Yuen tonight at 8 o'clock will be sorry to learn that, owing to indisposition, Miss Yuen has had to postpone her broadcast. Instead, there is a recording of Sonata in A Major, K. 331, by Mozart, played by Wilhelm Backhaus.

2 Bodies Found In Harbour

Two dead bodies were found in the harbour early this morning. The body of a young man of about 25 was found near the South China Swimming Association bathing pavilion. He was believed to have drowned while swimming.

The body of a 7-year-old girl was found near the inner sea wall of the Yaumati Typhoon Shelter.

WOMAN LEAPS FROM FERRY

A thirty-four-year-old woman, Lal Wan, early this morning jumped off the ferry Man Fat into the harbour. She was crossing the harbour at about seven o'clock, with a child. As the ferry neared the Kowloon wharf she left the child and dived into the water. A motor boat rescued her with the help of the coxswain of the ferry. She was taken to the Social Welfare Office.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"The children have organized—they want to negotiate a contract for a higher allowance and fewer chores!"

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